

Exploring the CP-Violating Inert-Doublet Model

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ABSTRACT: We have explored properties of an extension of the Inert Doublet Model by the addition of an extra non-inert scalar doublet. The model offers a possibility of CP violation in the scalar sector and a candidate for the Dark Matter. Allowed regions in the plane spanned by the mass of the Dark-Matter particle and the lightest neutral Higgs particle have been identified, and constraints from direct-detection experiments have been studied. For favorable parameter regions one may observe long-lived charged particles produced at the LHC.

KEYWORDS: Quantum field theory, Higgs Physics, Dark matter, CP violation.

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1. Introduction

The Inert Doublet Model (IDM) was introduced to accommodate or explain neutrino masses [1] and independently, to alleviate the little hierarchy problem while also providing a dark matter (DM) candidate [2]. The model represents a very minimal extension of the Standard Model (SM), it just contains an extra weak scalar doublet, which is odd under an unbroken Z_2 symmetry, rendering the lightest member stable. The other members of this doublet are another neutral particle and a pair of charged ones. These particles can all be produced at colliders via their couplings to electroweak gauge bosons, subject to the constraint of the Z_2 symmetry. The collider phenomenology has been explored in [3,4] and the Early Universe phenomenology has been studied in some detail in [5] and [6].

While the IDM has many attractive features, simplicity being an important one, it was felt that the introduction of CP violation in the scalar sector would make the model more attractive, therefore an extension to a Two-Higgs-Doublet Model (2HDM) plus an inert doublet model was proposed [7]. This also allows for an alleviation of the little hierarchy problem. We shall refer to the resulting model as IDM2.

It has been found that the IDM permits a DM particle with a mass in one of three regions: light ($m \ll m_W$) [11,12], medium ($m \sim m_W$) [2,5] or heavy ($m \gtrsim 535$ GeV) [5,6,8]. Two of these mass regions ($m \sim m_W$ and $m \gtrsim 500$ GeV) were also found to yield solutions for the IDM2 [7]. The aim of the present paper is to explore the IDM2 in more detail, determine the allowed mass regions for the DM particle, its dominant annihilation channels, and the corresponding mass regions for the lightest Higgs boson H_1 . Furthermore, we will confront the model with constraints from direct-detection experiments, and briefly comment on possible signals in LHC experiments.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. 2 we review the model, and in Sec. 3 we discuss the theoretical and experimental constraints. In Sec. 4 we consider various annihilation channels and in Sec. 5 we present the scan strategy adopted to search for allowed regions in the parameter space. In Sec. 6 we give an overview of allowed regions of DM particle masses, whereas in Secs. 7 and 8 we explore in more detail parameters that are compatible with all the constraints in the low and high DM mass regions, respectively. Then, in Sec. 10 we discuss constraints from direct detection experiments, in Sec. 11 we briefly explore relevant LHC phenomenology, and in Sec. 12 we summarize. The relevant couplings of the model are given in an appendix.

2. IDM2—model and notation

2.1 Fields and potential

We denote the doublets of the 2HDM as

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1^+ \\ (v_1 + \eta_1 + i\chi_1)/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_2^+ \\ (v_2 + \eta_2 + i\chi_2)/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.1)$$

where $v^2 = v_1^2 + v_2^2$ and $\tan \beta = v_2/v_1$. The inert doublet is decomposed as

$$\eta = \begin{pmatrix} \eta^+ \\ (S + iA)/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.2)$$

it transforms under an unbroken Z_2 symmetry as $\eta \rightarrow -\eta$ which ensures that η couples only bilinearly to other scalars and to the gauge sector. All other fields remain neutral under this transformation.

The potential reads

$$V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2, \eta) = V_{12}(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) + V_3(\eta) + V_{123}(\Phi_1, \Phi_2, \eta) \quad (2.3)$$

where the 2HDM and inert-sector potentials read

$$\begin{aligned} V_{12}(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) &= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 + [m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.}] \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) \\ &\quad + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \frac{1}{2} [\lambda_5 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \text{h.c.}], \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

$$V_3(\eta) = m_\eta^2 \eta^\dagger \eta + \frac{\lambda_\eta}{2} (\eta^\dagger \eta)^2, \quad (2.5)$$

whereas their mutual couplings, bilinear in the Z_2 -odd field η , are given by

$$\begin{aligned} V_{123}(\Phi_1, \Phi_2, \eta) &= \lambda_{1133} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)(\eta^\dagger \eta) + \lambda_{2233} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)(\eta^\dagger \eta) \\ &\quad + \lambda_{1331} (\Phi_1^\dagger \eta)(\eta^\dagger \Phi_1) + \lambda_{2332} (\Phi_2^\dagger \eta)(\eta^\dagger \Phi_2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} [\lambda_{1313} (\Phi_1^\dagger \eta)^2 + \text{h.c.}] + \frac{1}{2} [\lambda_{2323} (\Phi_2^\dagger \eta)^2 + \text{h.c.}]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

Here, λ_{1133} , λ_{2233} , λ_{1331} and λ_{2332} are real, whereas λ_{1313} and λ_{2323} can be complex. It has been assumed that the total Lagrangian is symmetric under Z'_2 which acts as $\Phi_1 \rightarrow -\Phi_1$ and $u_R \rightarrow -u_R$ (all other fields are neutral) and therefore the FCNC are eliminated at the tree level. In order to allow for CP-violation in the scalar sector we allow for soft Z'_2 breaking by the mass $m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.}$ (so that the renormalizability is preserved). Note that, as a consequence of the unbroken Z_2 associated with the inert doublet, there is no mixing in mass terms between $\Phi_{1,2}$ and η [7].

The model we discuss here bears some similarity to the three-Higgs-doublet Weinberg model [9, 10]. The Weinberg model was constructed as the minimal model that accommodates CP violation in the scalar sector together with natural flavour conservation. In fact, the symmetries of the Weinberg model are exactly the same as those we impose here: $Z_2 \times Z'_2$, where Z_2 is responsible for flavour conserving Yukawa couplings of Φ_1 and Φ_2 while Z'_2 decouples η from fermions. One difference between the Weinberg model and the present one is that we allow for soft Z_2 violation by the mass term $m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.}$ The second is that, in the Weinberg model, all three doublets develop non-zero vacuum expectation values, while in our case $\langle \eta \rangle = 0$. That implies that there is no mixing in the mass matrix between $\Phi_{1,2}$ and η ; in particular, η^\pm decouples from G^\pm and H^\pm , so that there is

no CP-violation mediated by charged scalars. However, since $m_{12}^2 \neq 0$, CP is violated in the neutral non-inert scalar sector in the same way as in the 2HDM.

In the absence of the potential (2.6), one would have to require $m_\eta^2 > 0$ in order to ensure $\langle \eta \rangle = 0$. However, the non-zero expectation values of the other fields, $v_1/\sqrt{2}$ and $v_2/\sqrt{2}$, lead to an overall coefficient of the term that is bilinear in η of the form

$$m_\eta^2 + (\lambda_{1133} + \lambda_{1331} + \text{Re } \lambda_{1313}) \frac{v_1^2}{2} + (\lambda_{2233} + \lambda_{2332} + \text{Re } \lambda_{2323}) \frac{v_2^2}{2}. \quad (2.7)$$

This must be positive, but m_η^2 is not necessarily positive.

2.2 Mass eigenstates of the IDM2

The neutral states of Φ_1, Φ_2 will in general mix to form three neutral states H_1, H_2, H_3 . These are linear combinations of η_1, η_2 , and η_3 ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \\ H_3 \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \eta_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.8)$$

where $\eta_3 \equiv -\sin \beta \chi_1 + \cos \beta \chi_2$ is orthogonal to the neutral Goldstone boson $G^0 = \cos \beta \chi_1 + \sin \beta \chi_2$ and the rotation matrix R is parametrized in terms of three angles α_1, α_2 and α_3 according to the convention of [13].

For the quartic couplings describing the interaction between η and Φ_1 and Φ_2 , we adopt for simplicity the “dark democracy”:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_a &\equiv \lambda_{1133} = \lambda_{2233}, \\ \lambda_b &\equiv \lambda_{1331} = \lambda_{2332}, \\ \lambda_c &\equiv \lambda_{1313} = \lambda_{2323} \text{ (real)}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

then V_{123} is invariant under $\Phi_1 \leftrightarrow \Phi_2$. The dark-sector masses can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\eta^\pm}^2 &= m_\eta^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_a v^2, \\ M_S^2 &= m_\eta^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_a + \lambda_b + \lambda_c) v^2 = M_{\eta^\pm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_b + \lambda_c) v^2, \\ M_A^2 &= m_\eta^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_a + \lambda_b - \lambda_c) v^2 = M_{\eta^\pm}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_b - \lambda_c) v^2, \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

where m_η is a mass parameter of the η potential (2.5). We shall take the scalar, S , to be the DM particle, i.e., $M_S < M_A$. The other choice would simply correspond to $\lambda_c \rightarrow -\lambda_c$, without any modification of the phenomenology described in the following.

It is instructive to invert the relations (2.10):

$$\lambda_a = \frac{2}{v^2} (M_{\eta^\pm}^2 - m_\eta^2), \quad (2.11a)$$

$$\lambda_b = \frac{1}{v^2} (M_S^2 + M_A^2 - 2M_{\eta^\pm}^2), \quad (2.11b)$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{1}{v^2} (M_S^2 - M_A^2). \quad (2.11c)$$

Thus, these couplings of the inert doublet to the non-inert Higgs sector can be expressed in terms of the mass splittings (including also the soft mass parameter m_η).

It is convenient to introduce the abbreviation

$$\lambda_L \equiv \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_a + \lambda_b + \lambda_c) = \frac{M_S^2 - m_\eta^2}{v^2}, \quad (2.12)$$

From Eq. (2.7), the condition $\langle \eta \rangle = 0$ can now be written as

$$m_\eta^2 + \lambda_L v^2 = M_S^2 > 0, \quad (2.13)$$

which is automatically satisfied by our choice of input parameters.

3. Theoretical and experimental constraints

We here present a summary of the constraints imposed on the model. Some of the theoretical ones (positivity, in particular) are *absolute*, whereas the experimental ones are quantitative, and subject to experimental precision.

3.1 Theoretical constraints

- **CP violation**

We do *not* impose CP conservation on the neutral Higgs sector. The amount of CP violation that remains after all constraints are imposed is determined afterwards. For a detailed discussion of the conditions for CP to be violated in this model, see Appendix B of ref. [7].

- **Stability or positivity**

The potential should be bounded from below for any values of the fields Φ_1 , Φ_2 and η . This condition is rather involved for the potential (2.3). The full set of conditions are given in Appendix A of [7]. For the somewhat simpler case of dark democracy considered here, we must impose

$$\lambda_1 > 0, \quad \lambda_2 > 0, \quad \lambda_\eta > 0, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\lambda_x > -\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}, \quad \lambda_y > -\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_\eta}, \quad \lambda_y > -\sqrt{\lambda_2 \lambda_\eta}, \quad (3.2)$$

$$\lambda_y \geq 0 \vee \left(\lambda_\eta \lambda_x - \lambda_y^2 > -\sqrt{(\lambda_\eta \lambda_1 - \lambda_y^2)(\lambda_\eta \lambda_2 - \lambda_y^2)} \right), \quad (3.3)$$

where

$$\lambda_x = \lambda_3 + \min(0, \lambda_4 - |\lambda_5|), \quad (3.4a)$$

$$\lambda_y = \lambda_a + \min(0, \lambda_b - |\lambda_c|). \quad (3.4b)$$

With $M_S < \min(M_A, M_{\eta^\pm})$, we have

$$\lambda_y = \frac{2}{v^2} (M_S^2 - m_\eta^2). \quad (3.5)$$

In [7] we constrained the potential further, by requiring V_{12} , V_3 and V_{123} individually to satisfy positivity. The condition (3.3) was then replaced by

$$\lambda_a \geq \max(0, -2\lambda_b, -\lambda_b \pm \lambda_c). \quad (3.6)$$

In terms of masses, this means for the two cases:

$$M_S < M_A < M_{\eta^\pm} : \quad m_\eta^2 + M_{\eta^\pm}^2 - M_A^2 \leq M_S^2, \quad (3.7a)$$

$$M_S < M_{\eta^\pm} < M_A : \quad m_\eta^2 \leq M_S^2. \quad (3.7b)$$

In the present study we go beyond the domain of parameters allowed by (3.6) or, in terms of masses, (3.7). The latter condition allows for checking positivity “once and for all”, for a given set of inert-sector parameters. The full condition (3.3) depends also on the parameters of the non-inert sector, and must thus be checked for each point. The “reward” is that less parameter space will be excluded.

• Electroweak symmetry breaking

In order to break the electroweak symmetry spontaneously, the vacuum expectation values of Φ_1 and Φ_2 should be non-zero. The most general form of the vacuum can always be written in the form

$$\langle \Phi_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle \Phi_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v_2 + i\delta \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.8)$$

where $v_1 > 0$ and u, v_2 and δ are real numbers. Non-zero u would imply spontaneous $U(1)_{\text{EM}}$ violation, so electric charge non-conservation. However, it has been shown in [15] that if a local charge-conserving minimum exists, then there can be no charge-breaking minima (there may exist a stationary point with $u \neq 0$, which is a saddle point). Therefore from here on we assume $u = 0$. Nevertheless, the potential of the 2HDM can have more than one charge conserving minimum. In that case it is important to make sure that the theory is expanded around the global one, so that the issue of tunneling to the lowest one does not appear. In our approach we start out by assuming $\delta = 0$ ¹ and choosing a value of $\tan \beta$. Then the parameters of the potential are adjusted so that $v_1 = v \cos \beta$ and $v_2 = v \sin \beta$ satisfy the stationary-point equations. Since all scalar mass squares that we consider are positive the stationary point must be a minimum. However we do not beforehand know if our starting minimum is the global minimum of the potential since the 2HDM allows for more than one minimum. In our scans, we look for points (“good”) in the parameters space that satisfy all theoretical and experimental constraints. For each “good” point we also check if our starting minimum (v_1, v_2) is the global minimum. If there exists a deeper minimum we discard the point. Of all the “good” points that satisfied all other restrictions, approximately 7% were thus discarded because a deeper global

¹Note that for a given minima it is always possible to make its location real by performing an appropriate global phase rotation.

minimum exists. Note that if the Universe was indeed in a state corresponding to a false vacuum, then the tunneling to the true vacuum would in principle be possible. If the tunneling time was shorter than the Universe age that could have important cosmological consequences. This, however lies beyond the scope of the present study. Therefore we restrict ourselves to the case of global minimum only. Note that the presence of the third doublet η does not influence the above arguments since $\langle \eta \rangle = 0$.

- **Unitarity and perturbativity**

We impose unitarity on the non-inert Higgs-Higgs-scattering sector [16–18]. At large values of $\tan \beta$, the soft mass parameter μ is rather constrained, $\mu \sim M_2 \sim M_{H^\pm}$, as discussed in Refs. [19, 20]. Furthermore, perturbativity is imposed, in the form

$$\lambda_i, \frac{\sqrt{2}m_t}{v}|a_j|, \frac{\sqrt{2}m_t}{v}|\tilde{a}_j|, \frac{m_t}{\sqrt{2}v} \cot \beta, \lambda_a, \lambda_b, \lambda_c < 4\pi. \quad (3.9)$$

Here, a_j and \tilde{a}_j are coefficients of the CP-even and odd parts of the Yukawa couplings [21]. For the couplings to t (b) quarks, they are given by $a_j = R_{j2}/\sin \beta$ and $\tilde{a}_j = -R_{j3}/\tan \beta$ ($a_j = R_{j1}/\cos \beta$ and $\tilde{a}_j = -R_{j3}\tan \beta$).

- **The little hierarchy**

In order to avoid excessive computational requirements, and in distinction from the approach of [7], we will not a priori impose an alleviation of the little hierarchy. However, it turns out that for $M_S \simeq 75$ GeV, the masses of the non-inert Higgs sector can be lifted to rather high values, as will be discussed in Sec. 7. This provides for a considerable alleviation of the little hierarchy problem around $M_S \simeq 75$ GeV.

3.2 Experimental constraints

We impose a variety of relevant experimental constraints. These can be grouped as follows:

- **Charged-Higgs sector**

The charged-Higgs sector is constrained by several observables. The $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ data constrain low values of $\tan \beta$ and low M_{H^\pm} , the details of which depend on QCD effects [22–25]. Likewise, the $B_0 - \bar{B}_0$ mixing constrains low values of $\tan \beta$ and low M_{H^\pm} [26–28], whereas $B \rightarrow D\tau\bar{\nu}_\tau$ and $B \rightarrow \tau\bar{\nu}_\tau X$ constrain low values of M_{H^\pm} and high values of $\tan \beta$ [29–34].

- **Neutral-Higgs sector**

The LEP2 Higgs boson searches have given limits on the coupling of the lightest Higgs to the Z and to $b\bar{b}$ [35]. At low values of $\tan \beta$, and low M_{H^\pm} , the well-measured $\Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})$ decay rate also constrains charged-Higgs contributions, and to a much lesser extent, neutral-Higgs couplings [36, 37]. There are also bounds stemming from the electroweak precision data, in terms of the T and S parameters [38–40]. Among these, the most serious one is the constraint on T , which basically is a constraint on the mass splitting of pairs of scalars: A pair of neutral scalars

or a pair of charged scalars of different masses both give a *positive* contribution $\Delta T(M_i^2, M_j^2) > 0$, whereas a neutral–charged pair gives a *negative* contribution, $\Delta T(M_i^2, M_j^2) < 0$. Such contributions must roughly cancel, in order not to violate the electroweak precision data.

Furthermore, at large values of $\tan \beta$, the model is constrained by the electron electric dipole moment [41–43], for which we adopt the bound:

$$|d_e| \lesssim 1 \times 10^{-27} [e\text{ cm}], \quad (3.10)$$

at the $1-\sigma$ level. This is calculated directly from the neutral-Higgs-sector mixing matrix [7, 42]. The muon anomalous magnetic moment [37, 43, 44] has however little impact, since the large $\tan \beta$ region tends to be excluded by the unitarity constraint [37]. For the relevant loop calculations, we use the `LoopTools` package [45, 46].

- **Inert-sector constraints**

The amount of dark matter has now been measured to an impressive precision [47]

$$\Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2 = 0.1131 \pm 0.0034 \quad (3.11)$$

We estimate the model prediction of the amount of dark matter from an implementation of `micrOMEGAs` [48, 49].

For the heavier, neutral member of the inert sector, we adopt the bound obtained from a re-analysis of LEP data [4], approximated as $M_A > 110$ GeV. For the charged member, we adopt the LEP bound on the chargino mass [50], $M_{\eta^\pm} > 70$ GeV. This is slightly more conservative than the bound on charged Higgs bosons, $M_{H^\pm} > 79.3$ GeV, adopted by Ref. [5].

Since some of these constraints are correlated, we do not accumulate their “penalties” in the form of an overall χ^2 measure, but rather demand that each of them be satisfied to within 2σ .

4. Annihilation mechanisms

In order not to over-produce dark matter in the Early Universe, annihilation channels must be kinematically open. These are of different kinds, depending on the mass scales involved. “External” reference mass scales are the W and the lightest Higgs mass scales, m_W and M_1 . If the DM mass is low compared to m_W it will annihilate via the lightest (but off-shell) Higgs particle which then decays to $b\bar{b}$ or $c\bar{c}$. If the mass is comparable to m_W , it can pair-annihilate to W^+W^- or ZZ . In the higher mass range, the neutral and charged members of the inert doublet will be near-degenerate, and several channels will be open. We here review the different annihilation mechanisms, relevant in different mass ranges.

4.1 DM couplings

The gauge and scalar couplings involving inert-sector fields are collected in Appendix A. Here we list some of the most relevant ones.

The DM particles can annihilate via the gauge coupling:

$$SSW^+W^- : \frac{ig^2}{2}, \quad (4.1a)$$

$$SSZZ : \frac{ig^2}{2\cos^2\theta_W}, \quad (4.1b)$$

or to non-inert scalars via the following trilinear or quartic couplings:

$$SSH_j : -2iF_{SSj}\lambda_L v, \quad \text{with} \quad F_{SSj} = \cos\beta R_{j1} + \sin\beta R_{j2}, \quad (4.2a)$$

$$SSH_j H_j : -2i(\lambda_L - \lambda_c R_{j3}^2), \quad (4.2b)$$

$$SSH_j H_k : 2i\lambda_c R_{j3}R_{k3}, \quad (4.2c)$$

$$SSH^+H^- : -i\lambda_a, \quad (4.2d)$$

where λ_L is defined in Eq. (2.12) and the pre-factor in (4.2a) satisfies $|F_{SSj}| \leq 1$, since R is unitary. In particular, $F_{SS1} = \cos(\beta - \alpha_1)\cos\alpha_2$. Also, we note that the splitting $M_S^2 - m_\eta^2$ controls the strength of the important trilinear coupling λ_L to a neutral Higgs field. Likewise, the couplings λ_a and λ_c are related to mass splittings, $\lambda_a \sim (M_{\eta^\pm}^2 - m_\eta^2)$ and $\lambda_c \sim (M_S^2 - M_A^2)$, see Eq. (2.11).

4.2 Representative branching ratios

In the medium-mass region, the early-universe abundance is controlled by SS annihilation, typically to $b\bar{b}$ or W^+W^- . In the high-mass region, in part due to the high degree of mass degeneracy of the different states, there are also significant losses due to annihilations of A and η^\pm . The different losses are provided by `micrOMEGAs` as fractions of $1/(\Omega_{\text{DM}} h^2)$ (see ref. [48]). We refer to this variable as ‘‘loss channel’’. Some representative values are given below, where we consider separately the low- and medium-mass region, and the high-mass region.

4.2.1 Low- and medium-mass region

In the low and medium-mass region, the annihilations mostly proceed via an intermediate Higgs boson, or via a W^+W^- pair or a ZZ pair:

- For $M_S = 40$ GeV and $M_1 = 120$ GeV, representative loss channels are:

$$SS \rightarrow \begin{cases} b\bar{b} & (86 - 99\%), \\ c\bar{c} & (1 - 9\%), \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

- For $M_S = 80$ GeV and $M_1 = 120$ GeV, representative loss channels are:

$$SS \rightarrow \begin{cases} W^+W^- & (19 - 96\%), \\ b\bar{b} & (2 - 91\%), \end{cases} \quad (4.4)$$

where the ranges relate to the scans over M_{η^\pm} , m_η , $\tan\beta$, M_{H^\pm} and the α_i , defined in Sec. 5.

4.2.2 High-mass region

The inert scalar masses are generated by m_η , v_1 and v_2 such that m_η contributes universally to all the masses while the splitting between them is controlled by the interaction terms (λ_a , λ_b and λ_c) between the 2HDM and the inert sector. As the DM mass M_S increases, annihilation channels to pairs of vector bosons opens (with fixed gauge coupling constant strength). Therefore annihilation through intermediate H_i must be suppressed in order not to introduce a too small value of Ω_{DM} , that implies small λ_a , λ_b and λ_c . In other words, the inert sector masses must be similar. For some representative mass parameters, loss channels are given below:

- For $M_S = 550$ GeV and $M_1 = 120$ GeV, representative loss channels are:

$$SS \rightarrow \begin{cases} W^+W^- & (14 - 17\%), \\ ZZ & (11 - 14\%), \end{cases} \quad (4.5a)$$

$$\eta^+\eta^- \rightarrow \begin{cases} \gamma Z & (14 - 17\%), \\ W^+W^- & (13 - 16\%), \\ \gamma\gamma & (5 - 6\%), \end{cases} \quad (4.5b)$$

$$AA \rightarrow \begin{cases} W^+W^- & (8 - 9\%), \\ ZZ & (6 - 7\%), \end{cases} \quad (4.5c)$$

$$S\eta^\pm, A\eta^\pm \rightarrow \gamma W^\pm \quad (6 - 8\%). \quad (4.5d)$$

- For $M_S = 3000$ GeV and $M_1 = 120$ GeV, representative loss channels are:

$$SS \rightarrow \begin{cases} W^+W^- & (4 - 12\%), \\ H^+H^- & (3 - 11\%), \\ ZZ & (1 - 4\%), \\ H_jH_j & (1 - 3\%), \quad \text{each } j, \end{cases} \quad (4.6a)$$

$$\eta^+\eta^- \rightarrow \begin{cases} W^+W^- & (1 - 9\%), \\ H^+H^- & (1 - 9\%), \\ ZZ & (2 - 7\%), \\ H_jH_j & (2 - 7\%), \quad \text{each } j, \end{cases} \quad (4.6b)$$

$$AA \rightarrow \begin{cases} W^+W^- & (3 - 10\%), \\ H^+H^- & (3 - 9\%), \\ ZZ & (1 - 2\%), \\ H_jH_j & (1 - 3\%), \quad \text{each } j, \end{cases} \quad (4.6c)$$

$$S\eta^\pm, A\eta^\pm \rightarrow \begin{cases} ZW^\pm & (1 - 9\%), \\ H_jW^\pm & (1 - 10\%), \quad \text{each } j, \\ H_jH^\pm & (1 - 10\%), \quad \text{each } j, \end{cases} \quad (4.6d)$$

where again the ranges relate to the scans over M_{η^\pm} , m_η , $\tan \beta$, M_{H^\pm} and the α_i , defined in Sec. 5.

5. Parameters and Scan Strategy

5.1 Model parameters

The model contains a total of 13 parameters defining the spectrum and the couplings. Among these, the inert-sector self-coupling, λ_η , plays no role and is kept fixed. We choose the remaining ones to be:

1. M_S, M_1 (lowest physical masses of inert and 2HDM sectors, fixed)
2. M_A, M_{η^\pm} (inert sector, physical masses, fixed). In the high M_S regime ($M_S > 500$ GeV), M_A and M_{η^\pm} should be rather close to M_S , in order to prevent λ_b and λ_c from becoming large (and thus lead to too much annihilation of DM in the Early Universe). In the low M_S regime ($M_S < 100$ GeV), a wider range of values is possible, but LEP2 data constrain $M_A \gtrsim 110$ GeV [4]. For M_{η^\pm} , we impose the constraint $M_{\eta^\pm} > 70$ GeV, adopted from the LEP searches for charginos [50].
3. M_2, μ (2HDM sector parameters)
4. m_η (inert sector, soft mass parameter, fixed). Then $\lambda_a, \lambda_b, \lambda_c$ are all fixed. In the high M_S regime ($M_S > 500$ GeV), m_η should be rather close to M_S , in order to prevent λ_L from becoming large (and thus lead to too much annihilation of DM in the Early Universe). In the low M_S regime ($M_S < 100$ GeV), a wider range of values is possible.
5. $\tan \beta, M_{H^\pm}$ (2HDM sector). We allow for the following variation: $0.5 \leq \tan \beta \leq 50$ and $300 \text{ GeV} \leq M_{H^\pm} \leq 700 \text{ GeV}$. We consider a logarithmic grid in $\tan \beta$, and linear in M_{H^\pm} , typically 30 points in each parameter. Representative, allowed regions are shown in Sec. 9.
6. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ (2HDM sector). The allowed range of variation is $-\pi/2 \leq \alpha_{1,2} \leq \pi/2$, and $0 \leq \alpha_3 \leq \pi/2$. A random set of 1000 points in this three-dimensional space is typically adequate. Representative, allowed regions are shown in Sec. 9.

From this input, the value of M_3 and all λ 's of the 2HDM can be reconstructed [14]. For the inert sector, we take $\lambda_\eta = 0.2$ (in the notation of the IDM [2, 5] $\lambda_\eta = 2\lambda_2$). This parameter has little influence on the model [5]. From the chosen mass input, together with λ_η , the λ_a, λ_b and λ_c of Eq. (2.9) can be determined.

5.2 General scanning strategy

We scan over the parameters in a hierarchical fashion. In the notation of Sec. 5.1, we hold parameter p_{i-1} fixed while scanning over p_i . For each parameter p_i , we have two options:

- (i) if we find an acceptable solution, proceed to the next value at the higher level, p_{i-1} , or
- (ii) exhaust a predefined range from p_i^{\min} to p_i^{\max} .

The latter condition is adopted if we are interested in determining the allowed range of p_i .

Scanning over this large number of parameters we focus on regions where the 2HDM is known to be consistent [19]. More details are given in Secs. 7 and 8.

It should be stressed that adopting the strategy described above, some solutions could be missed. However, as we *do find* interesting regions of parameter space that are allowed, we do not insist on exhausting the whole parameter space what would imply a dramatic increase of the CPU running time.

5.3 Positivity and unitarity

For the IDM, it was found [5] that certain domains in the M_S – m_η plane (denoted M_{H_0} and μ_2 in [5]) are forbidden by positivity. For the present model, because we have more parameters (in particular, the α_i parameters), we have not found any such domain excluded by positivity. However, if we restrict the scan to the CP-conserving limit $\alpha_2 \rightarrow 0$, $\alpha_3 \rightarrow 0$, then some parts of parameter space are actually excluded, in particular for $M_{\eta^\pm} < M_S$. But that region is of course not interesting, since we want the DM candidate to be electrically neutral.

If we impose also unitarity in addition to positivity, the allowed parameter space in M_{η^\pm} – m_η starts to shrink, as indicated in Fig. 1 for $M_S = 550$ GeV and $M_1 = 120$ GeV. For the lower range of M_S -values, we do not find any such forbidden region within a “reasonable” range of parameters. For example, with $(M_S, M_A) = (75, 110)$ GeV, there is no forbidden region within 70 GeV $\leq M_{\eta^\pm} \leq 150$ GeV and 0 GeV $\leq m_\eta \leq 150$ GeV. Imposing next the experimental constraints discussed in Sec. 3.2, we find rather dramatic reductions of the allowed parameter space, as will be discussed in Secs. 7 and 8.

6. Overview

Before going into a detailed discussion of allowed parameter regions, we here give a brief summary, comparing with the IDM, for which three mass regions were established: light ($M_S \ll m_W$) [11, 12], medium ($M_S \sim m_W$) [2, 5] or heavy ($M_S \gtrsim 535$ GeV) [5, 6, 8]. A recent analysis finds a further substructure of those regions [51]. Finally, a very recent study [52] reports a new viable region for masses in the range $m_W \lesssim M_S \lesssim 150$ GeV.

We found two regions of allowed M_S values, a low-to-medium region, 5 GeV $\lesssim M_S \lesssim 100$ GeV and a high region, $M_S \gtrsim 545$ GeV. The allowed M_S -ranges of these two models are compared in Fig. 2. The other parameters are chosen such that the allowed regions are maximized. In the low-to-medium DM-mass region, Early-Universe annihilation via the lightest neutral Higgs boson, H_1 plays an important role for obtaining the observed value of Ω_{DM} . In the high DM-mass region, it is instead annihilation to two on-shell gauge bosons or two Higgs bosons that provide the correct amount of DM. In the forbidden intermediate range of M_S , Ω_{DM} is too low. While the present model has a few more parameters than

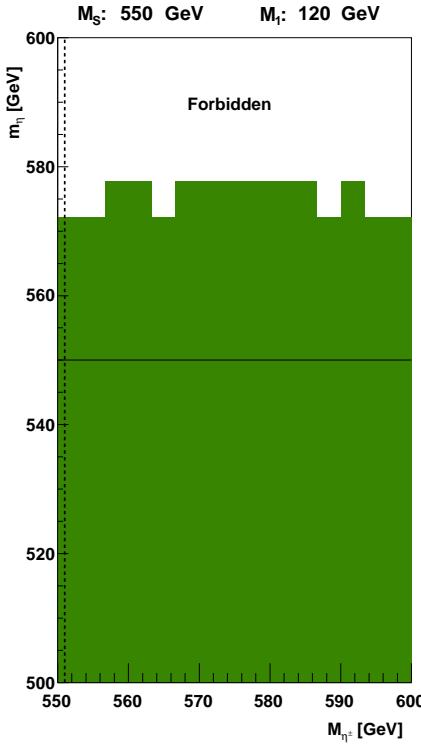


Figure 1: Regions in the $M_{\eta^\pm} - m_\eta$ plane that are allowed by positivity and unitarity, for DM mass $M_S = 550$ GeV and lightest Higgs mass $M_1 = 120$ GeV.

the IDM, we do not find solutions at as low values of M_S as were found for the IDM. A main restriction on the model at low M_S is the more tight up-to-date constraint on Ω_{DM} imposed here, the value comes out too high. In addition, our constraint on M_A is different. Likewise, the new viable region of the IDM [52] is only partly reproduced in our model, again mainly because of our more tight constraint on Ω_{DM} .

7. Low–Medium DM Mass Regime

For a range of DM-masses, $M_S < \mathcal{O}(100)$ GeV, we have explored the range of lightest neutral-Higgs-boson masses, $M_1 \gtrsim 120$ GeV, for which we find consistent solutions. Selected results are shown in Figs. 3–6. In these figures we display, for a given set of (M_S, M_1) values, the allowed region(s) in the $M_{\eta^\pm}-m_\eta$ plane, obtained by a scan over the ranges $70 \text{ GeV} < M_{\eta^\pm} \leq 150 \text{ GeV}$ and $0 \leq m_\eta \leq 160 \text{ GeV}$.

We note that for a given set of inert-sector masses, (M_S, M_A, M_{η^\pm}) , one may think of m_η (denoted μ in [2, 4, 5], and not to be confused with the parameter normally denoted μ in the 2HDM) as basically determining the trilinear coupling SSH_1 , see Eqs. (4.2a) and (2.12). Thus, the vertical axis in these plots is a measure of how strongly the DM particles annihilate via a virtual Higgs. Indeed, along the right-hand edge of these plots, we also

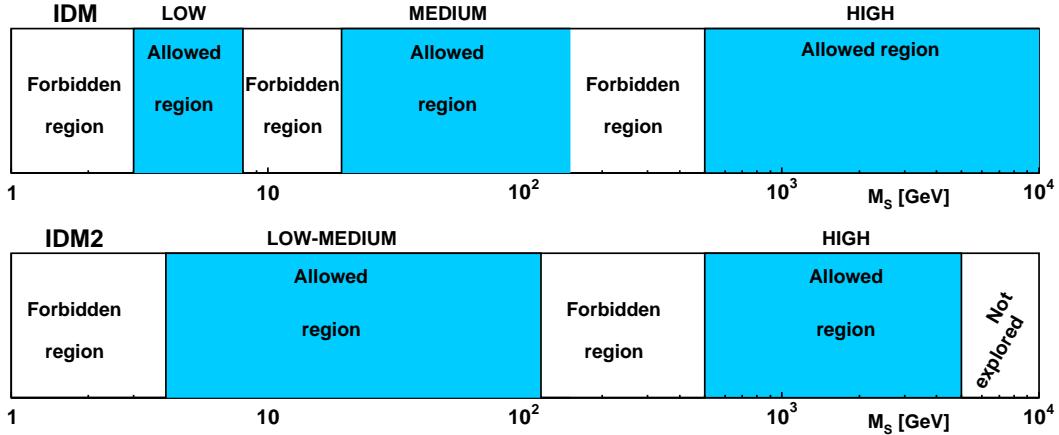


Figure 2: Top panel: Allowed M_S ranges in the IDM [2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 52]. Bottom: Allowed M_S ranges in the present model, IDM2. Corresponding M_1 ranges are given in Secs. 7 and 8.

indicate some values of λ_L .

7.1 Scanning strategy

For this low-to-medium range of M_S , we start out with a fixed value of $M_A = 110$ GeV (approximately the lower limit compatible with LEP data [4]), and then scan over M_{η^\pm} and m_η as indicated in Sec. 5.2. As mentioned above, for M_{η^\pm} , we impose the constraint $M_{\eta^\pm} > 70$ GeV, adopted from the LEP searches for charginos [50]. No particular hierarchy is assumed, we may have $M_S < M_A \leq M_{\eta^\pm}$ or $M_S < M_{\eta^\pm} \leq M_A$. If no solution is found for $M_A = 110$ GeV, the scan is repeated for $M_A = 115$ GeV. If still no solution is found, we declare there to be no solution for the chosen set (M_S, M_1) . (Only in one case was a solution found for $M_A = 115$ GeV and nothing for 110 GeV.)

For fixed M_A , the scanning over M_2 and μ is organized as follows. For $M_1 < 300$ GeV, we first consider $M_2 = 300$ GeV and $\mu = 200$ GeV. If nothing is found, we increment μ to 350 GeV and 500 GeV. If still nothing is found, we increment M_2 to 400 and 500 GeV, repeating the values of μ . For higher values of M_1 , correspondingly higher values of M_2 and μ are adopted, but with less splitting with respect to M_1 . This choice is inspired by the knowledge of allowed regions in the 2HDM parameter space [19, 20]. For example, for $M_1 = 300$ GeV, we take $M_2 = 350$ GeV, 425 GeV, and 500 GeV.

7.2 Results for $M_S \lesssim 100$ GeV

Let us now comment on the main features of the plots showing allowed regions in the $M_{\eta^\pm} - m_\eta$ plane. As pointed out above, for fixed masses of the inert sector, (M_S, M_A, M_{η^\pm}) , the “soft” parameter m_η , which represents the bilinear coupling in the inert sector, see Eq. (2.5), will also represent the trilinear couplings between the inert sector and the non-inert one, as expressed by Eqs. (A.7), (2.12) and (2.11). Explicitly, the trilinear coupling SSH_j vanishes in the limit $m_\eta \rightarrow M_S$, but can become large when either $m_\eta \ll M_S$ or $m_\eta \gg M_S$.

In the case of a low- to medium-mass DM particle ($M_S \lesssim 100$ GeV), annihilations via a virtual Higgs boson play an important role for obtaining the correct DM density. We

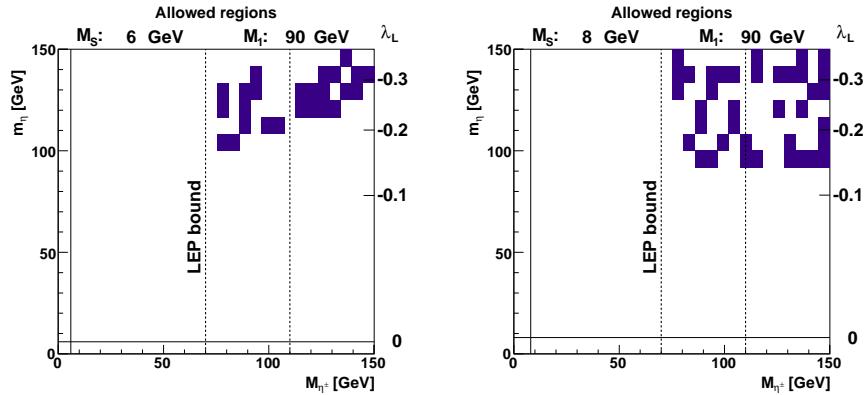


Figure 3: Allowed regions (dark blue) in the $M_{\eta^\pm} - m_\eta$ plane, for DM mass $M_S = 6$ GeV and 8 GeV, with lightest Higgs mass $M_1 = 90$ GeV. The thin solid lines indicate $M_{\eta^\pm} = M_S$ and $m_\eta = M_S$ (or $\lambda_L = 0$), whereas the dashed line at $M_{\eta^\pm} = 70$ GeV (labelled “LEP bound”) gives the adopted experimental bound. The right-most dashed line gives $M_{\eta^\pm} = 110$ GeV, the default value for M_A .

recall that this coupling is proportional to λ_L , which in turn is proportional to $M_S^2 - m_\eta^2$. This feature is the same as for the IDM [5], and has implications for whether or not the parameter region $m_\eta \sim M_S$ is allowed. However, in distinction from the IDM, here the coupling also contains a factor F_j , satisfying $0 \leq |F_j| \leq 1$ (see Appendix A), which depends on $\tan \beta$ and the mixing angles of the neutral Higgs sector. Thus, for a given set of inert-sector parameters, one can always find non-inert-sector parameters for which this coupling is turned off (but positivity and unitarity constraints may make such points uninteresting).

If the DM particle is very light, $2M_S < M_1$, the intermediate Higgs particle will be off mass shell, and a heavier one (larger value of M_1) will be less efficient in mediating annihilations, because of the propagator suppression. In order to have sufficient Early-Universe annihilation, the SSH_1 -coupling λ_L must therefore be stronger, the higher M_1 is. Indeed, for the very lowest values of M_S , we do not find solutions for $M_1 = 120$ GeV, whereas $M_1 = 90$ GeV and a large value of m_η give acceptable solutions (see Fig. 3). This is further illustrated in Fig. 4, for $M_S = 20$ GeV and 40 GeV, where we see that indeed $|M_S^2 - m_\eta^2| \propto |\lambda_L|$ must increase with M_1 .

In this region, the cut-off towards higher values of M_1 is due to the ΔT and Ω_{DM} constraints. For example, at the edge of the forbidden region, for $M_S = 40$ GeV and $M_1 = 220$ GeV, more solutions are found if we either disregard the ΔT constraint, or allow a *higher* value of Ω_{DM} . For this case of $M_1 = 220$ GeV, because of the mentioned propagator suppression, one must have $m_\eta \gtrsim 110$ GeV.

As M_S is further increased, two things happen. First, as M_S approaches the mass of the W , annihilation (in the Early Universe) via off-shell W ’s and Z ’s starts to play an important role, as illustrated quantitatively by Eq. (4.4). Secondly, the lightest neutral Higgs can be produced *resonantly* via SS annihilation. This is illustrated in Fig. 5, where we consider $M_S = 60$ GeV and (left panel) $M_1 = 120$ GeV. Only small values of the trilinear coupling are allowed, reflected in the plane being populated by allowed solutions

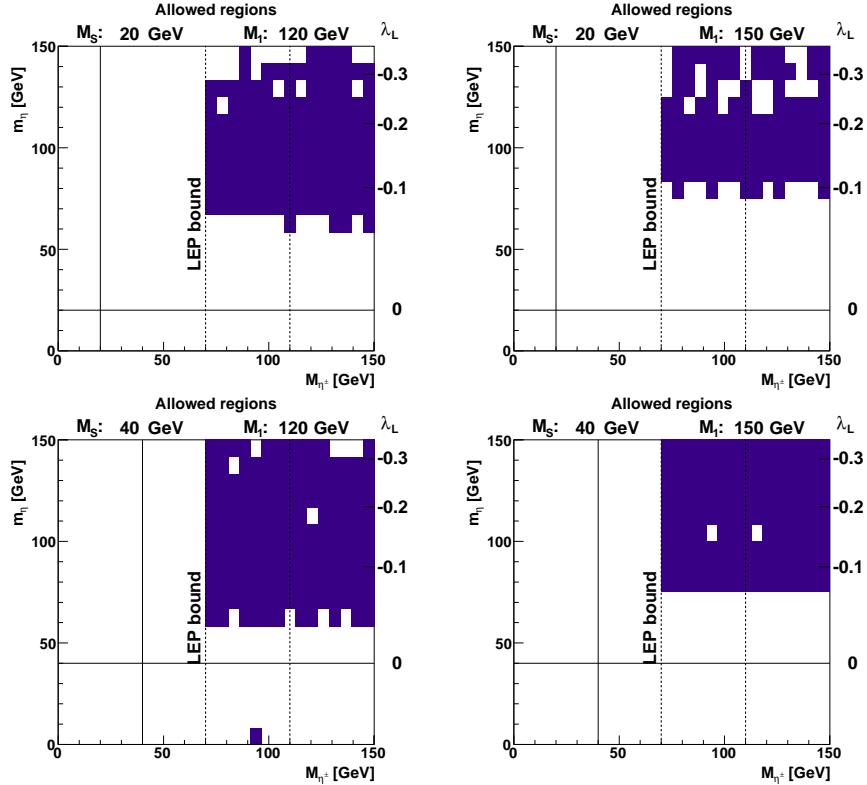


Figure 4: Allowed regions in the $M_{\eta^\pm} - m_\eta$ plane, for DM mass $M_S = 20$ GeV and $M_S = 40$ GeV, with lightest Higgs mass $M_1 = 120$ GeV and 150 GeV.

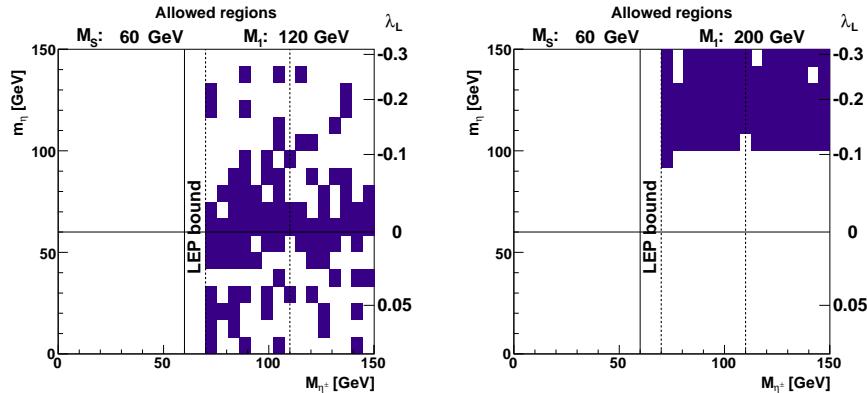


Figure 5: Allowed regions in the $M_{\eta^\pm} - m_\eta$ plane, for DM mass $M_S = 60$ GeV, with lightest Higgs mass $M_1 = 120$ GeV and 200 GeV.

around $m_\eta = M_S$. (The ‘‘holes’’ are presumably due to the ‘‘small’’ number of points being scanned over.) For a larger value of M_1 , H_1 is no longer produced resonantly, and a certain minimum value of λ_L (or, equivalently, $|m_\eta^2 - M_S^2|$) is required, as shown in the right panel of Fig. 5 for $M_1 = 200$ GeV.

As M_S reaches a value around M_W or M_Z , annihilation becomes very easy via the WW and ZZ channels (the strength is given by the gauge coupling). However, to reproduce the

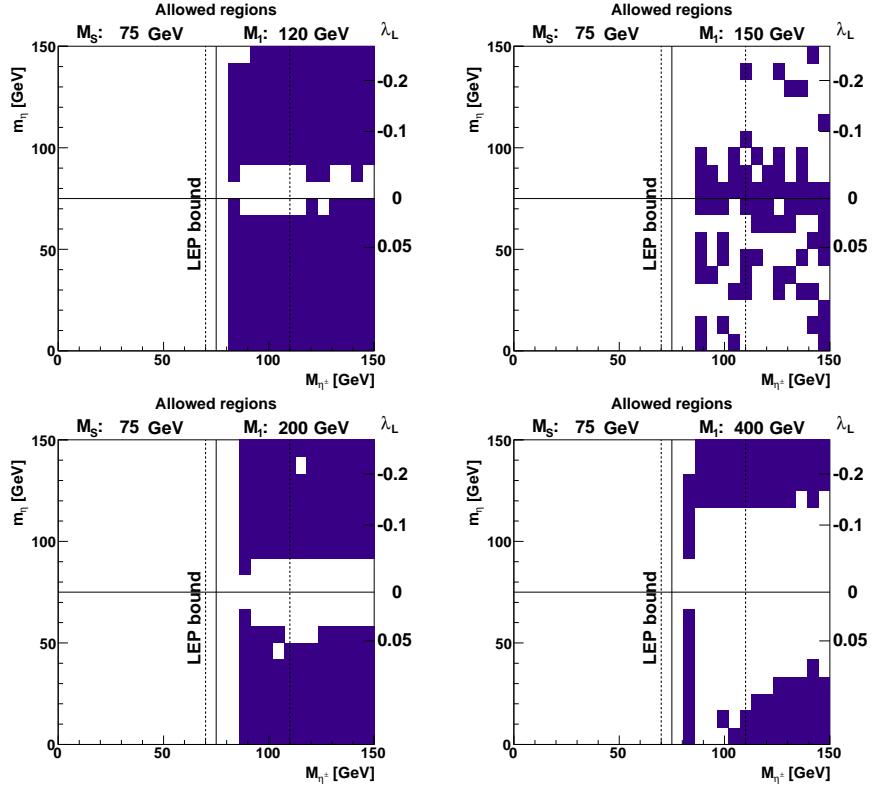


Figure 6: Allowed regions (dark blue) in the $M_{\eta^\pm} - m_\eta$ plane, for DM mass $M_S = 75$ GeV, with lightest Higgs mass $M_1 = 120$ GeV, 150 GeV, 200 GeV and 400 GeV.

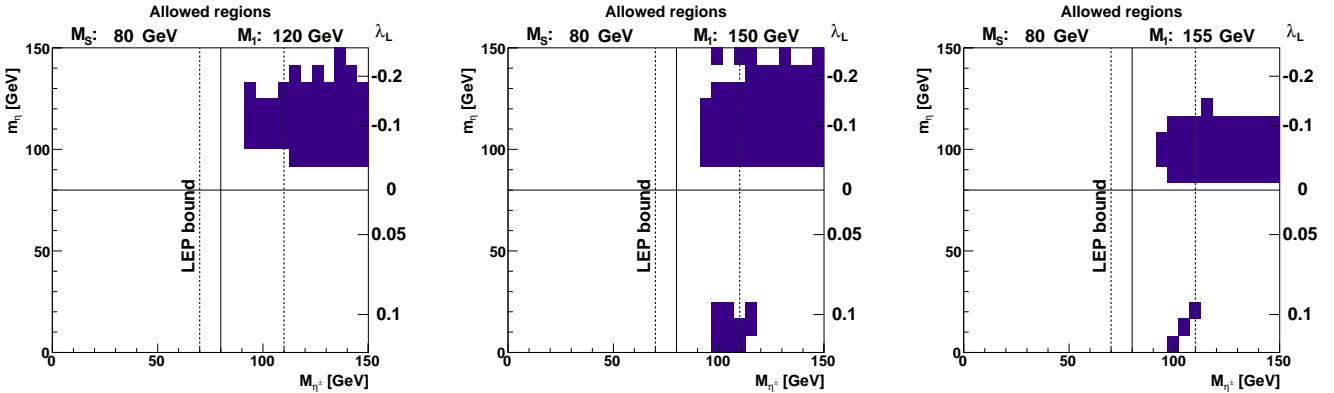


Figure 7: Allowed regions in the $M_{\eta^\pm} - m_\eta$ plane, for DM mass $M_S = 80$ GeV, with lightest Higgs mass $M_1 = 120$, 150 GeV, and 155 GeV.

correct DM abundance some annihilation must also take place via the Higgs (dominantly H_1) intermediate state. It is worth noticing that in order to obtain substantial contribution from that process, an increase of M_1 must be compensated by larger λ_L , therefore for a given M_1 only suitable values of m_η and non-inert-sector parameters ($\tan\beta$, R_{ij}) provide an appropriate Ω_{DM} . Some such cases are shown in Fig. 6. Of course, the annihilation via a neutral Higgs can be resonant, in which case λ_L has to be small, as illustrated for

$2M_S = M_1 = 150$ GeV in the upper right panel in Fig. 6.

In this region of $M_S \lesssim M_W$, there is also another issue. As recently pointed out [53], the annihilation could be enhanced by going via WW^* , where W^* denotes a virtual W . Thus, three-body decay will set in below the two-body WW threshold. However, we do not find an effect as large as reported in [53]. In this region, there are two important mechanisms: the four-point $SSWW$ gauge coupling, and the s-channel annihilation via an intermediate Higgs, the strength of which is given by λ_L (and thus tunable via the model parameters). If the intermediate Higgs is close to its mass shell, the s-channel becomes more relevant. However in this region of the parameter space special care is required, as the Higgs resonance contribution is very sensitive to the proper treatment of the Higgs width. This effect may be responsible for the reduced (as compared to [53]) effect caused by three-body final states that we have found. As an example showing the importance of the three-body final states, we consider one of the “good” points, $(M_S, M_A, M_{\eta^\pm}, m_\eta) = (75, 110, 86, 0)$ GeV, with $(M_1, M_2, \mu, M_{H^\pm}) = (140, 300, 200, 389.7)$ GeV and $\tan\beta = 0.689$. Allowing a virtual W , we find a drop of Ω_{DM} from values around 0.11 to below 0.07. If we turn off the s-channel, with $\lambda_L = 0$, or $m_\eta = M_S$, the corresponding values are 0.13 and 0.05 (a larger effect). In view of the excessive computational requirements, we have not pursued this.

For M_S approaching M_{η^\pm} , as happens near the lower bound on M_{η^\pm} (70 GeV), the S and η^\pm number densities in the early universe would have been similar. In this parameter region, the quartic $S\eta^\pm W^\mp \gamma$ gauge coupling becomes relevant, since the $W\gamma$ channel is kinematically open. For parameters in this region, there would be too much co-annihilation $S\eta^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm \gamma$, and Ω_{DM} would be too low. Thus, values of M_{η^\pm} close to M_S are not allowed. This is reflected as a forbidden band in Figs. 6 and 7. For higher values of M_{η^\pm} (with respect to M_S) this is not a problem, because of the Boltzmann suppression of the η^\pm number density.

For $M_S = 75$ GeV and $M_1 = 400$ GeV, there is a strip of allowed parameters around $M_{\eta^\pm} \sim 85$ GeV, for almost all values of m_η (see Fig. 6, lower right panel). Along this strip, co-annihilation of $S\eta^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm \gamma$, as well as $S\eta^\pm \rightarrow W^{\pm*} \rightarrow u\bar{d}, d\bar{u}, c\bar{s}, s\bar{c}$ play an important role. On the other hand, with such a heavy Higgs boson, the role of an intermediate H_1 is much reduced. Thus, for somewhat higher values of M_{η^\pm} , the co-annihilation is no longer effective (as discussed above), and the DM density would be too high. The region of small λ_L is thus not allowed beyond a narrow strip $M_{\eta^\pm} \gtrsim M_S$.

Also, for $M_S = 75$ GeV, if we relax the constraints, we find solutions at even higher values of M_1 . For example, if we disregard the ΔT constraint, or allow a somewhat larger value of Ω_{DM} , we also find solutions at $M_1 = 700$ GeV, but then at a somewhat higher value of m_η or λ_L .

For $M_S \gtrsim M_W$, the annihilation $SS \rightarrow W^+W^-$ sets in, with a rate, which near threshold is controlled by

$$\langle\sigma \times v\rangle \propto \frac{\beta}{M_S^2}, \quad (7.1)$$

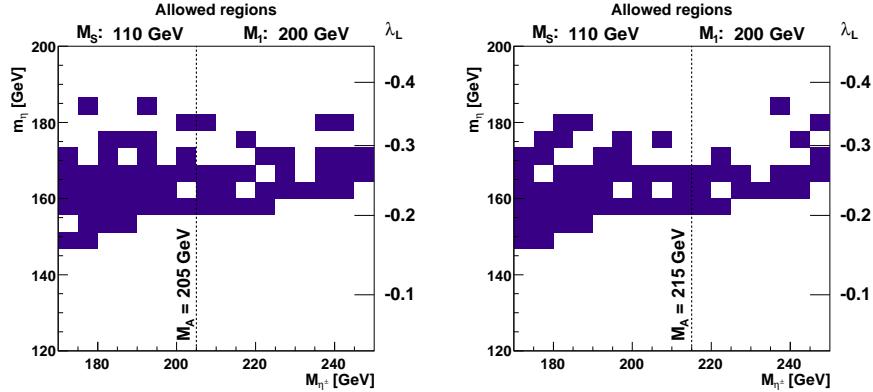


Figure 8: Allowed regions in the $M_{\eta^\pm} - m_\eta$ plane, for DM mass $M_S = 110$ GeV, with two values of M_A and lightest Higgs mass $M_1 = 200$.

with the final-state W^\pm velocity

$$\beta = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{M_W}{M_S}\right)^2}. \quad (7.2)$$

As soon as this becomes sizable, the annihilation rate exceeds the value that is compatible with Ω_{DM} . Apart from the region discussed in Sec. 7.3, this annihilation mechanism thus provides an upper cut-off of the allowed region around $M_S = 100$ GeV. Eventually, as we will see in Sec. 8, for values of $M_S \gtrsim 550$ GeV, the denominator in (7.1) will bring the annihilation rate down again, to an acceptable level.

Below the cut-off, at $M_S \lesssim 100$ GeV, we again find an extension of the allowed range in m_η , as M_1 is increased towards $2M_S$, where the annihilation via a neutral Higgs boson is resonant. This is illustrated in Fig. 7. For the particular case of $M_S = 80$ GeV, a wider range of solutions is found for $M_1 = 150$ GeV than for $M_1 = 120$ GeV. However, this has shrunk again at $M_1 = 155$ GeV, and nothing is found for $M_1 = 160$ GeV. In this region of M_S and M_1 , the near-resonant annihilation via H_1 provides too much depletion of the DM.

7.3 Results for “new viable region”

We confirm the existence of the new viable region identified by Lopez Honorez and Yamura for the IDM [52]. The existence of this region is due to cancellation between the four-point SSW^+W^- -coupling and the contribution via s-channel H_1 exchange, proportional to λ_L . In our notation, the cancellation condition becomes [52]

$$\frac{1}{v^2} (M_S^2 - m_\eta^2) = \lambda_L \simeq -\frac{2}{v^2} \left[M_S^2 - \left(\frac{M_1}{2}\right)^2 \right], \quad (7.3)$$

or

$$m_\eta^2 = 3M_S^2 - \frac{1}{2}M_1^2. \quad (7.4)$$

However, since we have adopted more tight constraints on Ω_{DM} , we find a somewhat smaller allowed region. Examples are shown in Fig. 8, where we consider $M_S = 110$ GeV

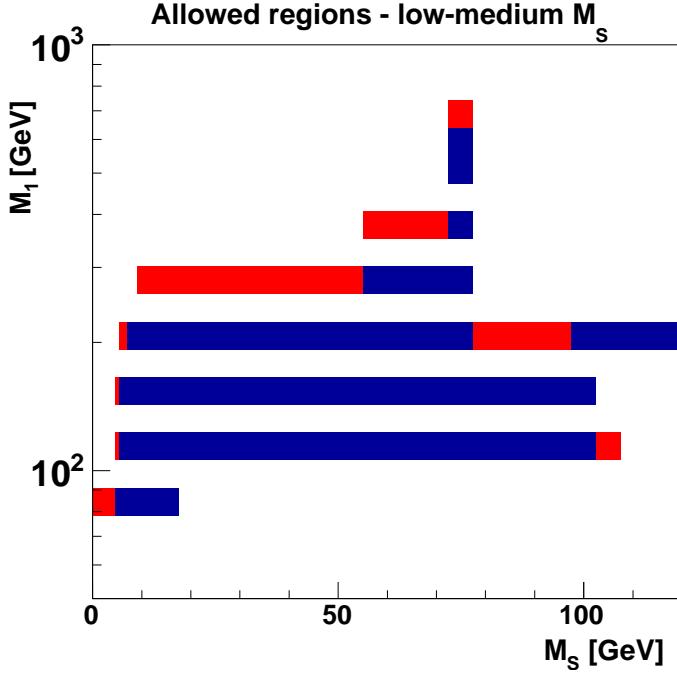


Figure 9: Allowed (blue) and not allowed (red) regions in the (M_S, M_1) plane. Discrete values of M_1 that are investigated, are represented as horizontal bars (note logarithmic scale in M_1).

and $M_1 = 200$ GeV, with $M_A = 205$ GeV (left panel) and $M_A = 215$ GeV (right panel). The dominant loss mechanism here is $SS \rightarrow W^+W^-$ (four-point coupling, and η^\pm t-channel exchange), together with a significant amount of $SS \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (via H_1 s-channel exchange). We note a slight tendency for $|\lambda_L|$ to increase with M_{η^\pm} , indicating that the s-channel increases in significance as the t-channel decreases.

7.4 Summary of low-medium region

For the low-to-medium mass region of M_S , an overview of allowed ranges of M_1 is given in Fig. 9. The model is viable from about $M_S \sim 6$ GeV up to about 120 GeV. As a default value, we have taken $M_1 = 120$ GeV, in the range favored by current electroweak SM fits [40]. The low range of M_S can be extended a bit by lowering M_1 to 90 GeV. More interestingly, the value of M_1 can be increased significantly, without any conflict with the data. It is typically restricted to $M_1 \lesssim 300$ GeV, except for a narrow region around $M_S \sim 75$ GeV, for which values up to $M_1 \sim 600$ GeV are acceptable. Beyond 75 GeV, it rapidly falls again (except for the region discussed in Sec. 7.3). This region around $M_S = 75$ GeV is a very interesting one, since the little hierarchy can be considerably alleviated [2], and, as we shall see in Sec. 10, the direct-detection cross sections are in this case within experimental reach.

The cut-offs in M_S and M_1 can be summarized as follows:

- In the low range of M_S (~ 5 GeV), we can extend it a bit (lower M_S , higher M_1) by allowing a *lower* value of Ω_{DM} .

- In the high range of M_S (~ 100 GeV), the cut-off is mainly due to too much DM annihilation in the Early Universe, via the gauge coupling.
- The upper cut-off of M_1 is mainly determined by the Ω_{DM} and ΔT constraints.

8. High DM Mass Regime

We next study the model-parameter space when the DM is heavy. In analogy with the results for the simpler IDM [5], solutions are found for $M_S \gtrsim 545$ GeV. In this mass range, annihilation via a single Higgs boson is not very efficient, whereas annihilations to two gauge bosons or two Higgs bosons are relevant. There is a lower cut-off around $M_S \sim 540 - 550$ GeV, below which the two-body annihilation to two gauge bosons, scaling like $1/M_S^2$ (see Eq. (7.1)), is too fast to accommodate the observed value of Ω_{DM} .

8.1 Scanning strategy

In this high-mass region, the scanning is done differently from that of the low-medium-mass region. The main difference is that, for a viable model, we need M_A , M_{η^\pm} and m_η all to be close to M_S . There are actually three reasons for this:

- A significant splitting would lead to “large” values of λ_a , λ_b or λ_c , and the Early-Universe annihilation to one or two Higgs bosons would be too fast, leaving too low a value for Ω_{DM} .
- A significant splitting would require “large” values of λ_a , λ_b or λ_c , and positivity or unitarity would be violated.
- A significant splitting would lead to a value for ΔT in violation of the LEP data.

The former constraints are stronger, such that the ΔT constraint has a negligible impact.

Unless otherwise specified, in this section we consider $M_A = M_S + 1$ GeV. However, as we will discuss in Sec. 11, this splitting could be much smaller.

8.2 Results

Selected results on allowed regions in the $M_{\eta^\pm}-m_\eta$ plane are displayed in Figs. 10–12. As indicated above, in this high-mass region, all inert-sector masses are rather degenerate, including the soft-mass parameter m_η (implying that λ_L is small). However, the way a correct DM density is obtained, is a bit different in the lower end of this high-mass region, where $M_S \sim 550$ GeV, from that of the higher-mass region, exemplified by $M_S = 3000$ GeV in Fig. 12.

Figure 10 is devoted to $M_S = 550$ GeV. This is representative of the lower allowed value (in this high-mass region). Characteristic of this region is the annihilation via four-point gauge couplings, as illustrated by Eq. (4.5). These “loss” mechanisms involve not only SS annihilation, but also $\eta^+\eta^-$, AA , $S\eta^\pm$ and $A\eta^\pm$ annihilations to gauge bosons. The cut-off around $540 - 550$ GeV is due to the too high annihilation rate (at lower masses) [8], scaling by Eq. (7.1).

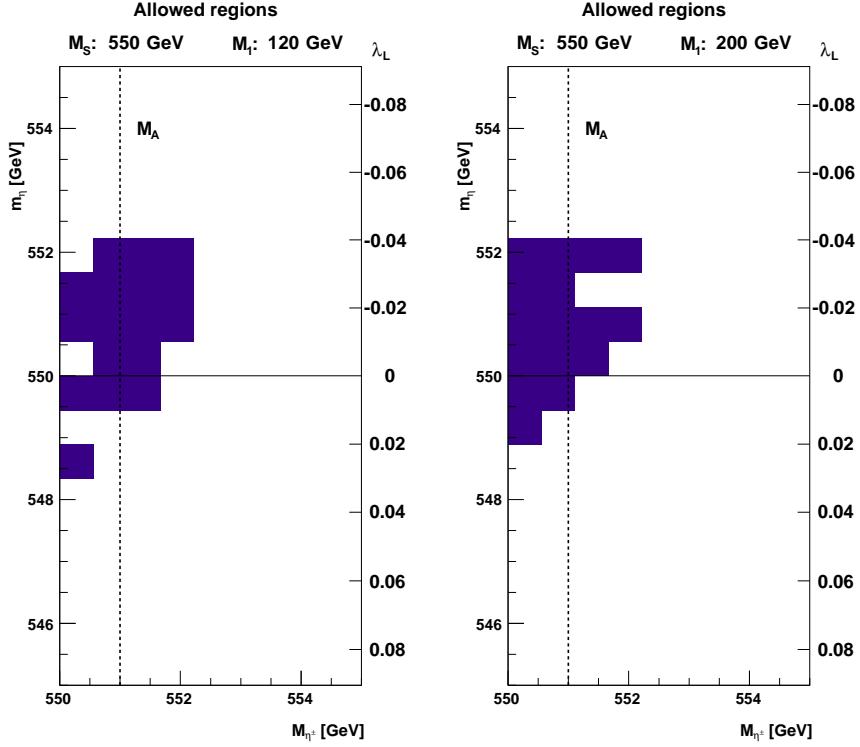


Figure 10: Allowed regions (dark blue) in the $M_{\eta^\pm} - m_\eta$ plane, for DM mass $M_S = 550$ GeV, $M_A = 551$ GeV with lightest Higgs mass $M_1 = 120$ GeV and 200 GeV. The thin solid line indicates $m_\eta = M_S$ (and $\lambda_L = 0$), whereas the dashed line gives $M_{\eta^\pm} = M_A$.

As M_S is increased to higher values, the annihilation to gauge bosons will fall off, but annihilation to neutral and charged Higgs bosons start playing an important role, as shown by Eq. (4.6) for the case of $M_S = 3000$ GeV and $M_1 = 120$ GeV. These annihilations are also due to four-point couplings, but originating from the potential, rather than being gauge couplings. Thus, their strengths can be adjusted by tuning the mass splittings in the inert sector.

In Fig. 11 we display allowed regions in the $M_{\eta^\pm} - m_\eta$ plane, for $M_S = 800$ GeV. Compared to the case of $M_S = 550$ GeV, an allowed “ear”-shaped region has now developed. The interior is characterized by a high degree of degeneracy among the inert-sector mass parameters, which in turn leads to values of λ_L that are too small for an efficient annihilation of dark matter (or its partners) to final-state Higgs particles in the early universe, the value for Ω_{DM} would become too high. In fact, the dependence of Ω_{DM} on these couplings is quite steep: for the case $(M_S, M_1) = (800, 120)$ GeV (left panel of Fig. 11) and the point $(M_{\eta^\pm}, m_\eta) = (M_A, M_S)$, the value of Ω_{DM} is too high by a factor of two. On the other hand, outside the “ear”, some λ ’s will be large, the annihilation is too fast, and Ω_{DM} too small.

As a final example, we show in Fig. 12 the cases of $M_S = 3000$ GeV and $M_S = 5000$ GeV. Here, only the lower part of the “ear” is allowed. The upper part is forbidden, mostly due to the unitarity constraint.

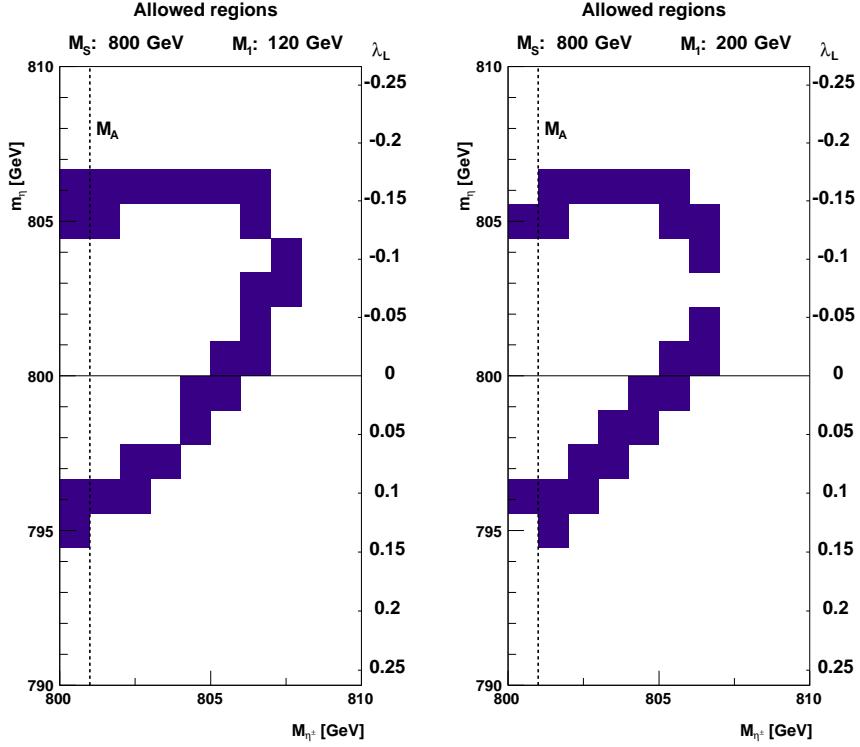


Figure 11: Similar to Fig. 10, for $M_S = 800$ GeV.

9. CP violation

In order to illustrate the amount of CP violation which is available in the model we will plot so-called weak-basis-transformation invariants that have non-zero imaginary part. The benefit of studying invariants relies on the fact that they provide a *measure* of CP violation since any CP-violating observable must be a linear combination of the invariants (or their higher odd powers). The issue of the invariants was extensively discussed in the literature [54–59] in the context of the 2DHM. According to Gunion and Haber, there are three independent invariants $J_{1,2,3}$ that are sufficient to describe any CP-violating phenomenon which has its roots in the scalar potential (if Yukawa couplings are neglected). However, in the presence of three Higgs doublets the situation is much more involved and a complete study has not been performed up to date; for the existing attempts, see [54, 55, 59]. In order to discuss the invariants it is useful to write the potential in the following compact manner [56, 57]

$$V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2, \Phi_3) = Y_{a\bar{b}} \Phi_a^\dagger \Phi_b + \frac{1}{2} Z_{a\bar{b}c\bar{d}} (\Phi_a^\dagger \Phi_b)(\Phi_c^\dagger \Phi_d), \quad (9.1)$$

where $\Phi_3 \equiv \eta$, and $Y_{a\bar{b}}$ and $Z_{a\bar{b}c\bar{d}}$ specify mass terms and quartic couplings, respectively. Formulae for $Y_{a\bar{b}}$ and $Z_{a\bar{b}c\bar{d}}$ in terms of the standard potential (2.3) parameters are given in Appendix B in (B.1).

In general, for three doublets one should expect more invariants, however here for illustration, we discuss only $J_{1,2,3}$ defined in [58] for the two-doublet case. We generalize them in a very straightforward manner just by extending the range for indices from 1, 2 to

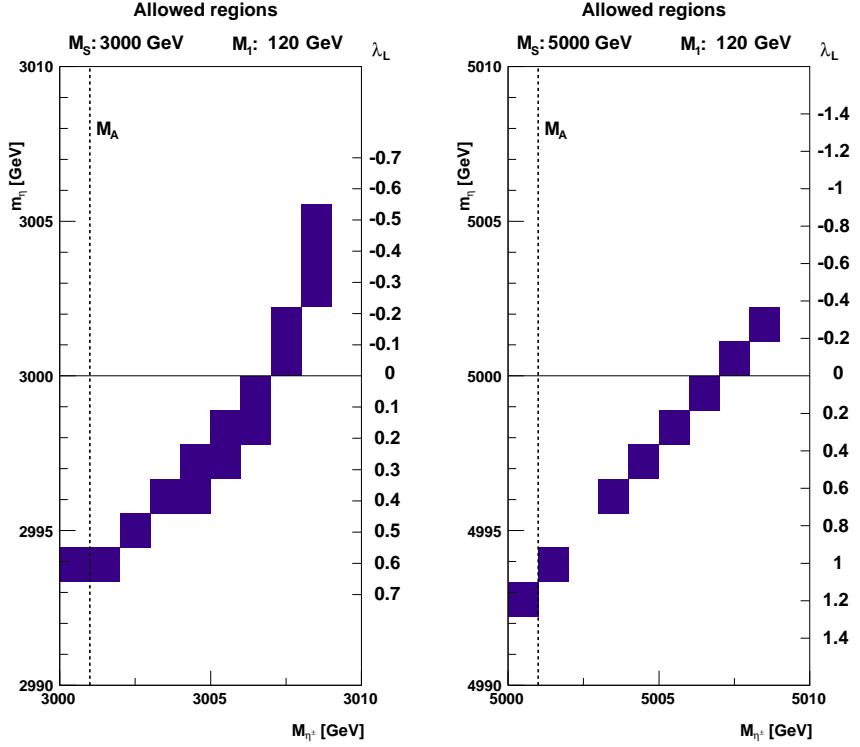


Figure 12: Similar to Fig. 10, for $M_S = 3000$ GeV and 5000 GeV, both with $M_1 = 120$ GeV.

1, 2, 3:

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_1 &= \hat{v}_a^* \hat{v}_e^* Z_{a\bar{b}e\bar{f}} Z_{b\bar{d}}^{(1)} \hat{v}_d \hat{v}_f, \\
 J_2 &= \hat{v}_b^* \hat{v}_c^* \hat{v}_g^* \hat{v}_p^* Z_{b\bar{e}g\bar{h}} Z_{c\bar{f}p\bar{r}} Z_{e\bar{a}f\bar{d}} \hat{v}_a \hat{v}_d \hat{v}_h \hat{v}_r, \\
 J_3 &= \hat{v}_b^* \hat{v}_c^* Z_{b\bar{e}}^{(1)} Z_{c\bar{f}}^{(1)} Z_{e\bar{a}f\bar{d}} \hat{v}_a \hat{v}_d.
 \end{aligned} \tag{9.2}$$

Of course, there exist additional invariants, however their determination is not necessary here. We have calculated the three invariants in the basis adopted in this paper (specified by the vacuum expectation values) for the general potential (2.3). The results are complicated quadratic and cubic polynomials in quartic coupling constants, shown in Appendix B, eqs. (B.3)–(B.5). However, if the dark democracy (2.9) is imposed the results simplify considerably:

$$\text{Im } J_1 = -\frac{v_1^2 v_2^2}{v^4} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \text{Im } \lambda_5, \tag{9.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Im } J_2 = & -\frac{v_1^2 v_2^2}{v^8} \left[((\lambda_1 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4)^2 - |\lambda_5|^2) v_1^4 + 2(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \text{Re } \lambda_5 v_1^2 v_2^2 \right. \\
 & \left. - ((\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4)^2 - |\lambda_5|^2) v_2^4 \right] \text{Im } \lambda_5 \\
 & + \frac{2v_1^4 v_2^2 v_3^2}{v^8} (\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \text{Re } \lambda_5 - \lambda_1) \lambda_c \text{Im } \lambda_5 \\
 & - \frac{2v_1^2 v_2^4 v_3^2}{v^8} (\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \text{Re } \lambda_5 - \lambda_2) \lambda_c \text{Im } \lambda_5,
 \end{aligned} \tag{9.4}$$

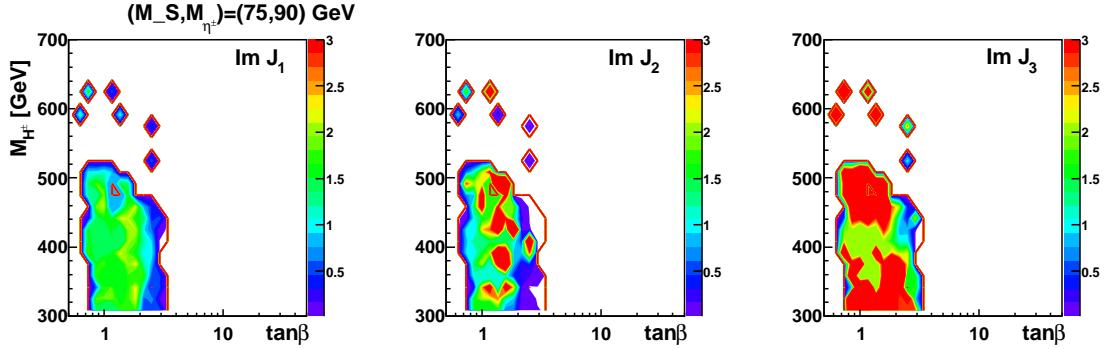


Figure 13: Contour plots for averaged (over α 's) imaginary parts of the invariants, $\text{Im } J_{1,2,3}$, illustrating the strength of CP violation, vs $\tan\beta$ and M_H^\pm , for $(M_S, M_A, M_{\eta^\pm}, m_\eta) = (75, 110, 90, 100)$ GeV, and $(M_1, M_2, \mu) = (120, 300, 200)$ GeV.

$$\text{Im } J_3 = \frac{v_1^2 v_2^2}{v^4} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_4 + 2\lambda_b)\text{Im } \lambda_5. \quad (9.5)$$

When finally we adopt the fact that Z'_2 is preserved by the vacuum (so $v_3 = 0$) then we obtain

$$\text{Im } J_1 = -\frac{v_1^2 v_2^2}{v^4} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\text{Im } \lambda_5, \quad (9.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } J_2 = -\frac{v_1^2 v_2^2}{v^8} & \left[((\lambda_1 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4)^2 - |\lambda_5|^2) v_1^4 + 2(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\text{Re } \lambda_5 v_1^2 v_2^2 \right. \\ & \left. - ((\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4)^2 - |\lambda_5|^2) v_2^4 \right] \text{Im } \lambda_5, \end{aligned} \quad (9.7)$$

$$\text{Im } J_3 = \frac{v_1^2 v_2^2}{v^4} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_4 + 2\lambda_b)\text{Im } \lambda_5. \quad (9.8)$$

Note that, since $\lambda_{a,b,c}$ are real and the inert potential $V_3(\eta)$ is CP-conserving all the invariants are proportional to the same CP-violating parameter $\text{Im } \lambda_5$ as in the case of the 2HDM. In addition the dark democracy and $\langle \eta \rangle = 0$ imply that $\text{Im } J_{1,2}$ are identical to the corresponding invariants in the 2HDM, whereas $\text{Im } J_3$ differs by a term proportional to λ_b , one of the quartic couplings between the non-inert and the inert sectors.

For $M_S = 75$ GeV and $M_{\eta^\pm} = 90$ GeV (and representative values for the other mass parameters), we show in Fig. 13 the imaginary parts of $J_{1,2,3}$ for parameters which are consistent with both experimental and theoretical constraints described in Sec. 3. Note that only low values of $\tan\beta$ are allowed. Here, averages over sets of α 's are shown. It turns out that for the parameters adopted in Fig. 13, the contribution of λ_b is small, of the order of $\sim 5\%$. In the heavy DM case, where a high degree of degeneracy between inert masses is needed, the contribution from λ_b is negligible.

In Fig. 14 the corresponding predictions for the electron electric dipole moment are presented, both as an average over the same data set, and maximum (over α 's) values, in units of $[e \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ cm}]$, which is also the $1-\sigma$ bound (see Eq. (3.10)). While typical values (left panel) are within 1σ , the maxima (right panel) approach the cut-off, which is taken at 2σ .

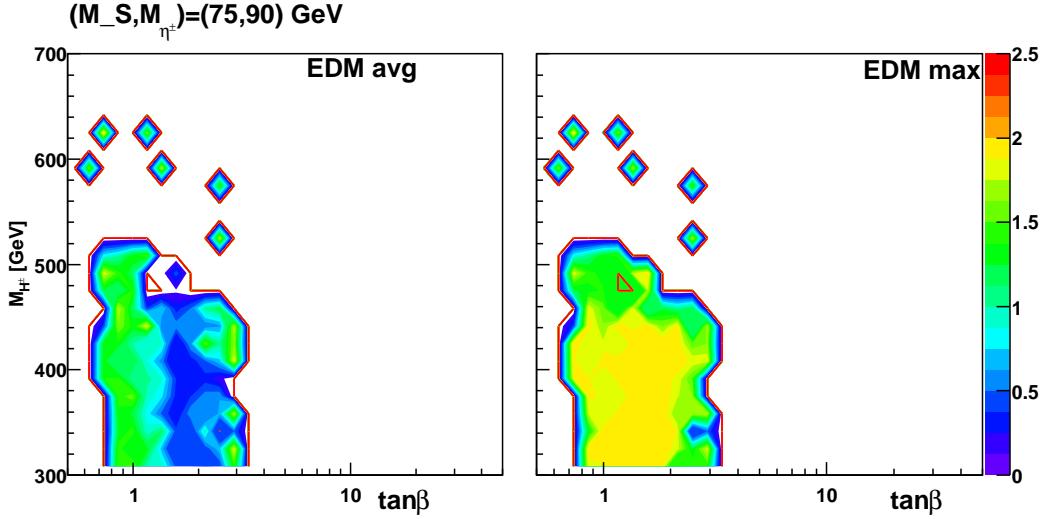


Figure 14: Contour plots for averaged and maximal (over α 's) electron electric dipole moment (in units [$e \cdot 10^{-27}$ cm]), vs $\tan\beta$ and M_H^\pm , for $(M_S, M_A, M_{\eta^\pm}, m_\eta) = (75, 110, 90, 100)$ GeV, and $(M_1, M_2, \mu) = (120, 300, 200)$ GeV.

The presence of CP violation is also reflected in the distribution of α_2 and α_3 , two of the three angles which determine the rotation matrix of the neutral Higgs sector, R . There are three limits of *no* CP violation, all identifiable in this plane [60]:

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 \text{ odd: } & \alpha_2 = \pm\pi/2, \alpha_3 \text{ arbitrary,} \\ H_2 \text{ odd: } & \alpha_2 = 0, \alpha_3 = \pm\pi/2, \\ H_3 \text{ odd: } & \alpha_2 = 0, \alpha_3 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (9.9)$$

For the case $M_S = 75$ GeV, $M_1 = 120$ GeV, we show in Fig. 15 the populated parts of this plane. There is a broad distribution of values, with no particular accumulation point. Thus, for the majority of these model points, CP is violated by a non-negligible amount (but still within the limits imposed by the EDM constraint).

10. Direct detection

The parameter points which give models compatible with particle-physics and DM constraints, also give specific predictions for what signal should be observed in direct-detection experiments. In this regard, we have chosen to compare with the recent CDMS-II [61] and XENON100 [62] results for spin-independent scattering.

In Fig. 16 we compare the cross sections for our otherwise acceptable model points with these recent constraints. For each studied value of M_S , we show a “column” of cross section values corresponding to different values of the other parameters. The cross section falls steeply with increasing mass M_S . The different colors refer to the value of M_1 , as specified in the caption. Values above the curves are excluded by the CDMS-II (solid curve) or the XENON100 (dashed, red) experiments. We can here make a few observations:

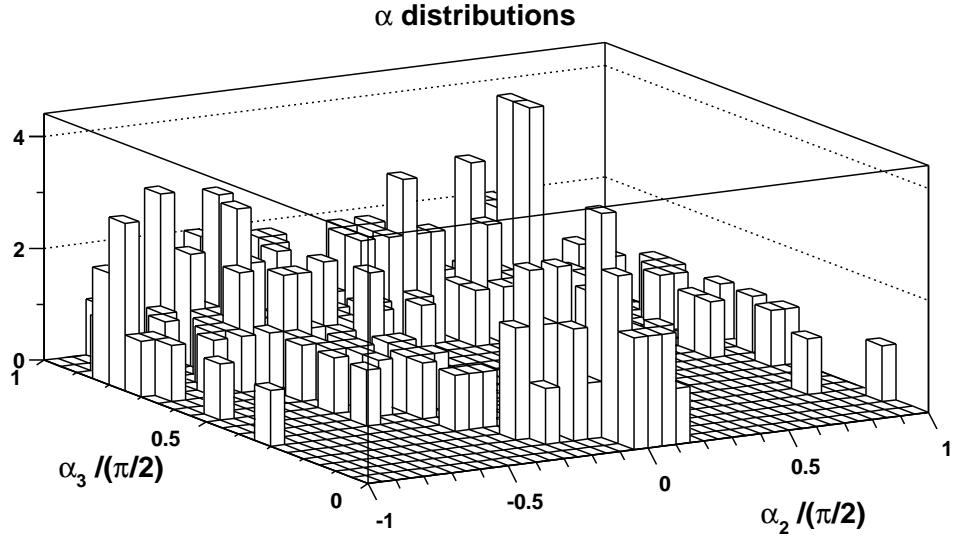


Figure 15: Populated regions in the (α_2, α_3) plane, for $M_S = 75$ GeV, $M_1 = 120$ GeV.

- For a given value of M_S , the cross section tends to get lower for higher values of M_1 (see the color coding).
- At low masses, $M_S \lesssim 10$ GeV, the model is compatible with the bounds.
- In the range $10 \text{ GeV} \lesssim M_S \lesssim 50 \text{ GeV}$, most model points are excluded.
- Around $M_S \sim 60 - 80$ GeV, much of the parameter space is again compatible with the bounds.
- In the “high” region, the predicted cross sections are very low, implying that it would be difficult to test (exclude) the model in the near future.

We should also stress that during the scanning, in the interest of covering as much of the “interesting” parameter space as possible, we did not evaluate the cross section. This is why some points violate the cross section constraint.

11. LHC prospects

At the LHC, one could imagine all the inert-sector scalars being pair-produced,

$$pp \rightarrow SSX, AAX, SAX, S\eta^\pm X, A\eta^\pm X, \eta^+\eta^- X, \quad (11.1)$$

followed by the decay of A or η^\pm to the lightest one, S .

In favorable situations, decays involving η^\pm could lead to observable signals. It was recently pointed out that in a related model [65], the combination of a small mass splitting between the charged scalar and the inert one, together with a small mixing angle, can lead to long-lived charged scalars that give displaced vertices in LHC detectors. In that model,

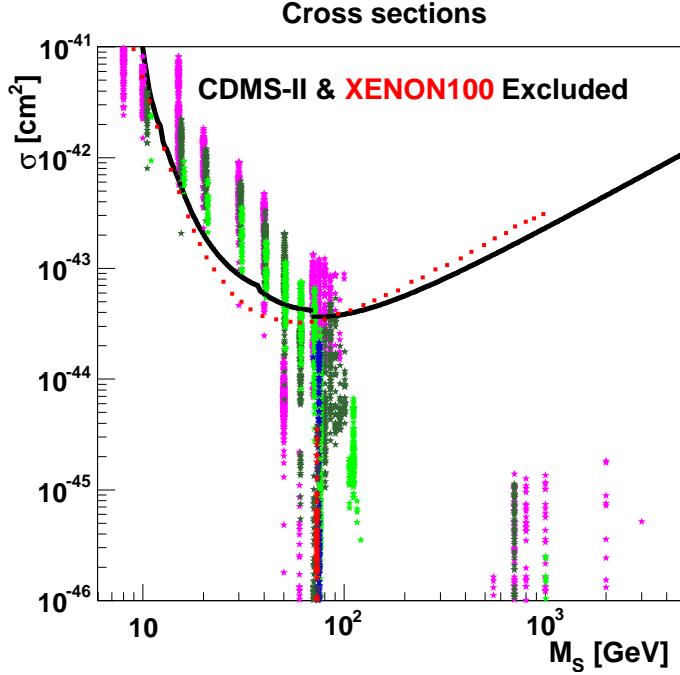


Figure 16: Direct-detection cross sections compared with the CDMS-II (solid, [61]) and XENON100 (dashed, [62]) bounds. Magenta: $M_1 \leq 120$ GeV, green: $150 \text{ GeV} \leq M_1 \leq 230$ GeV, blue: $300 \text{ GeV} \leq M_1 \leq 400$ GeV, red: $M_1 \geq 500$ GeV.

the small mass splitting comes about from the assumption of unification at a high scale. In the model considered here, the small splitting is required by the appropriate prediction for the present DM abundance in the case of a heavy S (the DM candidate). It is therefore of interest to check whether similar experimental signals are expected here as well. We split this discussion into two cases, according to the mass hierarchies.

11.1 $M_S < M_{\eta^\pm} < M_A$

The decay (via a virtual W)

$$\eta^+ \rightarrow S\ell^+\nu_\ell \quad (11.2)$$

has several similarities to the familiar muon decay. The main differences are that (i) a scalar-scalar-vector vertex replaces a fermion-fermion-vector vertex, and (ii) one of the invisible final-state particles is massive. For the case of interest, $M_{\eta^\pm} - M_S \ll M_{\eta^\pm}$, the decay rate can be written as

$$\Gamma_{\eta^\pm} = \frac{G_F^2}{30\pi^3} (M_{\eta^\pm} - M_S)^5. \quad (11.3)$$

We show in Fig. 17 mass differences, $M_{\eta^\pm} - M_S$, for a random subset of the allowed solutions found in Secs. 7 and 8. In addition, we show some more degenerate solutions ($\Delta^\pm M \equiv M_{\eta^\pm} - M_S = 0.1$ GeV) for the high-mass region. In the low-medium-mass range, the mass splitting is obviously too large to give any interesting lifetime for η^\pm , as can also

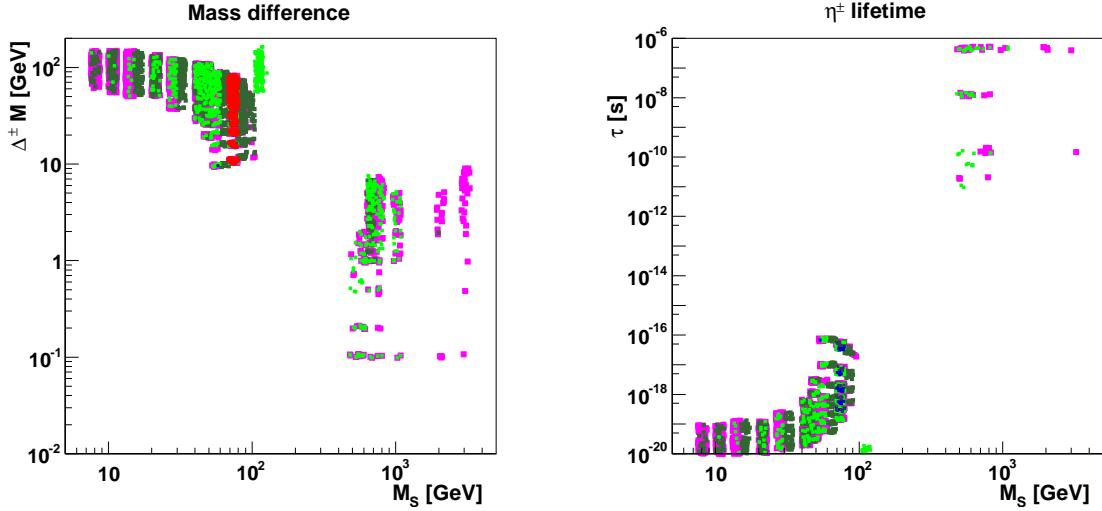


Figure 17: Left: Mass differences, $\Delta^\pm M \equiv M_{\eta^\pm} - M_S$ vs M_S . Right: Corresponding η^\pm lifetime.

be seen from Figs. 3–7. Even for M_S above the lowest allowed values of M_{η^\pm} , the co-annihilation $S\eta^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm\gamma$ prevents a mass splitting less than a few GeV. However, in the high-mass region, the mass splitting can be quite small, and longer lifetimes are possible.

The experimental signature in this case would be the observation of an η^\pm track from the production point up to the decay vertex ($\eta^+ \rightarrow S\ell^+\nu_\ell$) followed by a kink corresponding to the decay and a track of the charged lepton. Although bosons of the inert doublet must be pair produced, such a kink does not depend on the nature of the accompanying boson being produced; be it η^\mp , A or S , at least one kink is always there. Of course, in each case some missing energy (through the presence of SS in the final state) will also be helpful. The displacement of the decay vertex depends on the mass splitting and η^\pm velocity, for example, for $\Delta^\pm M = 0.1$ GeV, the lifetime is 4.5×10^{-7} s, and with a velocity of $\beta = 0.1$, the decay length would be $L = 13.6$ m. This could easily be measured, and thus, e.g. for $\beta = 0.1$ even a splitting as large as $\Delta^\pm M = \mathcal{O}(1)$ GeV could lead to observable effects.

11.2 $M_S < M_A < M_{\eta^\pm}$

In this case, if the mass splitting between A and S is small, $M_A - M_S \ll M_A$, so any A produced would decay relatively slowly through $A \rightarrow SZ^* \rightarrow Sf\bar{f}$ with the width

$$\Gamma_A = \frac{G_F^2}{30\pi^3 \cos^2 \theta_W} (M_A - M_S)^5, \quad (11.4)$$

The experimental signature in this case would be a displacement between the production point and the A decay vertex, where the two tracks of the l^+l^- start. Again A would be accompanied by A , S or η^\pm , however at least one displaced vertex would be there, regardless what is the nature of the other inert boson. In each case missing energy will be carried away by two S bosons. In this case the displacement of the A decay vertex could be determined down to 0.2 cm, therefore the observation would be sensitive to values of $M_A - M_S$ up to ~ 0.5 GeV.

12. Summary

We have explored in some detail the properties of the “IDM2”, an extension of the Inert Doublet Model (“IDM”) [1,2] to the case of an additional non-inert doublet [7], allowing for CP violation. As compared with our earlier paper [7], we here implement the full positivity conditions, and run a full implementation of the model in `micrOMEGAs`. Allowed regions in the m_η – M_{η^\pm} and M_S – M_1 planes have been identified. Since our preliminary study [7] was restricted by $m_\eta < M_{\eta^\pm}$, only the lower-right parts of Figs. 3–7 and Figs. 10–12 were accessible. We now see that, in most cases, a similar region above that diagonal (i.e., $m_\eta > M_{\eta^\pm}$) is also allowed. For some ranges of M_S , it was found that the little hierarchy problem can be significantly reduced.

In order to illustrate the strength of CP violation present in the model we generalize to the three-scalar-doublet case the three CP-sensitive weak-basis-transformation invariants $J_{1,2,3}$ (defined originally for two scalar doublets). It turns out that $\text{Im } J_{1,2,3} \sim 0.5 - 3$, which is five orders of magnitude more than the corresponding invariant in the Standard Model.

Constraints on the model from direct-detection experiments have also been studied. In the region $10 \text{ GeV} \lesssim M_S \lesssim 50 \text{ GeV}$, most model points are excluded by direct-detection experiments.

Finally, if inert scalars are produced in vector-boson fusion at the LHC, we discuss possible lepton signatures from the decays of the heavier partners of the DM candidate. It turns out the measurable displacement of their decay vertex could provide an efficient way to test the model, at least for the heavy DM case.

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Appendix A. Couplings of the inert sector

Gauge couplings

The quartic couplings of two gauge fields and two inert fields will have a “trivial” metric tensor factor, $g^{\mu\nu}$, coupling the two gauge fields. In order to keep a “light” notation, we suppress this factor. Furthermore, we denote the inert fields S , A and η^\pm . The heavy gauge fields are W^\pm and Z , whereas the photon will be referred to as γ (not A). In this notation, the quartic couplings involving two neutral inert fields are:

$$SSW^+W^-, \quad AAW^+W^- : \quad \frac{ig^2}{2}, \quad (\text{A.1a})$$

$$SSZZ, \quad AAZZ : \quad \frac{ig^2}{2\cos^2\theta_W}, \quad (\text{A.1b})$$

whereas those involving two charged inert fields are:

$$\eta^+\eta^-W^+W^- : \quad \frac{ig^2}{2}, \quad (\text{A.2a})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-ZZ : \quad \frac{ig^2}{2\cos^2\theta_W} \cos^2(2\theta_W), \quad (\text{A.2b})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-\gamma\gamma : \quad 2ig^2 \sin^2\theta_W, \quad (\text{A.2c})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-Z\gamma : \quad ig^2 \tan\theta_W \cos(2\theta_W), \quad (\text{A.2d})$$

(where for uniformity of notation we have not substituted $e = g \sin\theta_W$) and finally the mixed ones are

$$S\eta^\pm ZW^\mp : \quad \frac{-ig^2 \sin^2\theta_W}{2\cos\theta_W}, \quad (\text{A.3a})$$

$$A\eta^\pm ZW^\mp : \quad \frac{\mp g^2 \sin^2\theta_W}{2\cos\theta_W}, \quad (\text{A.3b})$$

$$S\eta^\pm\gamma W^\mp : \quad \frac{ig^2}{2} \sin\theta_W, \quad (\text{A.3c})$$

$$A\eta^\pm\gamma W^\mp : \quad \pm \frac{g^2}{2} \sin\theta_W. \quad (\text{A.3d})$$

There are no trilinear gauge couplings involving two identical inert fields. The non-vanishing trilinear gauge couplings (two inert fields and one gauge field) are:

$$SAZ : \quad \frac{-g}{2\cos\theta_W}(p_A - p_S), \quad (\text{A.4a})$$

$$S\eta^\pm W^\mp : \quad \frac{\pm ig}{2}(p_S - p_\pm), \quad (\text{A.4b})$$

$$A\eta^\pm W^\mp : \quad \frac{g}{2}(p_A - p^\pm), \quad (\text{A.4c})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-Z : \quad \frac{-ig}{2\cos\theta_W} \cos(2\theta_W)(p^+ - p^-), \quad (\text{A.4d})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-\gamma : \quad -ig \sin\theta_W(p^+ - p^-), \quad (\text{A.4e})$$

where all momenta p_S , p_A and p^\pm are incoming, and carry the Lorentz index of the vector field, in an obvious notation.

Scalar couplings

The scalar couplings can be expressed in a compact manner if we introduce the following notation:

$$\lambda_L \equiv \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_a + \lambda_b + \lambda_c) = \frac{M_S^2 - m_\eta^2}{v^2}, \quad (\text{A.5a})$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_L \equiv \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_a + \lambda_b - \lambda_c) = \frac{M_A^2 - m_\eta^2}{v^2}, \quad (\text{A.5b})$$

and

$$F_j = \cos \beta R_{j1} + \sin \beta R_{j2}, \quad (\text{A.6a})$$

$$\tilde{F}_j = \cos \beta R_{j2} - \sin \beta R_{j1}. \quad (\text{A.6b})$$

The latter quantities satisfy $|F_j| \leq 1$, and $|\tilde{F}_j| \leq 1$ since R is unitary. In particular, $F_1 = \cos(\beta - \alpha_1) \cos \alpha_2$.

Trilinear couplings. The trilinear scalar couplings are:

$$SSH_j : -2i\lambda_L v F_j, \quad (\text{A.7a})$$

$$AAH_j : -2i\tilde{\lambda}_L v F_j, \quad (\text{A.7b})$$

$$SAH_j : 0, \quad (\text{A.7c})$$

$$S\eta^\pm H^\mp : 0, \quad (\text{A.7d})$$

$$A\eta^\pm H^\mp : 0, \quad (\text{A.7e})$$

$$\eta^+ \eta^- H_j : -i\lambda_a v F_j, \quad (\text{A.7f})$$

$$SSG^0 : 0, \quad (\text{A.7g})$$

$$AAG^0 : 0, \quad (\text{A.7h})$$

$$SAG^0 : -iv\lambda_c, \quad (\text{A.7i})$$

$$S\eta^\mp G^\pm : -\frac{i}{2}v(\lambda_b + \lambda_c), \quad (\text{A.7j})$$

$$A\eta^\mp G^\pm : \pm\frac{1}{2}v(\lambda_b - \lambda_c). \quad (\text{A.7k})$$

From Eqs. (A.5) we note that the splittings $M_S^2 - m_\eta^2$ and $M_A^2 - m_\eta^2$ control the strengths of important trilinear couplings of two inert neutral fields to a Higgs field. Likewise, $M_{\eta^\pm}^2 - m_\eta^2$ controls the strength of the inert charged fields to a Higgs field. If the dark democracy is lifted, all these couplings (A.7) would be non-zero.

Quadrilinear couplings. The quadrilinear ones involving two neutral inert fields are

$$SSH_j H_j : -2i(\lambda_L - \lambda_c R_{j3}^2), \quad (\text{A.8a})$$

$$SSH_j H_k : 2i\lambda_c R_{j3} R_{k3}, \quad j \neq k, \quad (\text{A.8b})$$

$$SSH^+ H^- : -i\lambda_a, \quad (\text{A.8c})$$

$$AAH_j H_j : -2i(\tilde{\lambda}_L + \lambda_c R_{j3}^2), \quad (\text{A.8d})$$

$$AAH_j H_k : -2i\lambda_c R_{j3} R_{k3}, \quad j \neq k, \quad (\text{A.8e})$$

$$AAH^+ H^- : -i\lambda_a, \quad (\text{A.8f})$$

$$SAH_j H_j : -2i\lambda_c R_{j3} \tilde{F}_j, \quad (\text{A.8g})$$

$$SAH_j H_k : -i\lambda_c (\tilde{F}_j R_{k3} + R_{j3} \tilde{F}_k), \quad j \neq k, \quad (\text{A.8h})$$

$$SSG^0 G^0 : -2i\tilde{\lambda}_L, \quad (\text{A.8i})$$

$$SSG^+ G^- : -i\lambda_a, \quad (\text{A.8j})$$

$$SSH^\pm G^\mp : 0, \quad (\text{A.8k})$$

$$SSG^0H_j : 0, \quad (\text{A.8l})$$

$$AAG^0G^0 : -2i\lambda_L, \quad (\text{A.8m})$$

$$AAG^+G^- : -i\lambda_a, \quad (\text{A.8n})$$

$$AAH^\pm G^\mp : 0, \quad (\text{A.8o})$$

$$AAG^0H_j : 0, \quad (\text{A.8p})$$

$$SAG^0G^0 : 0, \quad (\text{A.8q})$$

$$SAG^0H_j : -i\lambda_c F_j, \quad (\text{A.8r})$$

$$(\text{A.8s})$$

and those involving two charged inert fields are

$$\eta^\pm\eta^\pm H^\mp H^\mp : -2i\lambda_c, \quad (\text{A.9a})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-H_jH_j : -i\lambda_a, \quad (\text{A.9b})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-H_jH_k : 0, \quad j \neq k, \quad (\text{A.9c})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-H^+H^- : -i(\lambda_a + \lambda_b), \quad (\text{A.9d})$$

$$\eta^\pm\eta^\pm G^\mp G^\mp : -2i\lambda_c, \quad (\text{A.9e})$$

$$\eta^\pm\eta^\pm H^\mp G^\mp : 0, \quad (\text{A.9f})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-G^0G^0 : -i\lambda_a, \quad (\text{A.9g})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-G^0H_j : 0, \quad (\text{A.9h})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-G^+G^- : -i(\lambda_a + \lambda_b), \quad (\text{A.9i})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^-H^\pm G^\mp : 0, \quad (\text{A.9j})$$

and those involving one neutral and one charged charged inert field are

$$S\eta^\pm H^\mp H_j : \frac{-i}{2}(\lambda_b + \lambda_c)\tilde{F}_j \pm \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_b - \lambda_c)R_{j3}, \quad (\text{A.10a})$$

$$A\eta^\pm H^\mp H_j : \frac{\mp 1}{2}(\lambda_b - \lambda_c)\tilde{F}_j - \frac{i}{2}(\lambda_b + \lambda_c)R_{j3}, \quad (\text{A.10b})$$

$$S\eta^\pm G^\mp G^0 : \pm \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_b - \lambda_c), \quad (\text{A.10c})$$

$$S\eta^\pm H^\mp G^0 : 0, \quad (\text{A.10d})$$

$$S\eta^\pm G^\mp H_j : -\frac{i}{2}(\lambda_b + \lambda_c)F_j, \quad (\text{A.10e})$$

$$A\eta^\pm G^\mp G^0 : -\frac{i}{2}(\lambda_b + \lambda_c), \quad (\text{A.10f})$$

$$A\eta^\pm H^\mp G^0 : 0, \quad (\text{A.10g})$$

$$A\eta^\pm G^\mp H_j : \mp \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_b - \lambda_c)F_j. \quad (\text{A.10h})$$

In Eq. (A.7)–(A.10), the couplings listed as zero, would be non-zero if the dark democracy is lifted. On the other hand, couplings not listed, are absent also when the dark democracy is lifted.

Couplings involving four fields, all from the inert doublet, are

$$SSSS : -3i\lambda_\eta, \quad (\text{A.11a})$$

$$AAAA : -3i\lambda_\eta, \quad (\text{A.11b})$$

$$SSAA : -i\lambda_\eta, \quad (\text{A.11c})$$

$$SS\eta^+\eta^- : -i\lambda_\eta, \quad (\text{A.11d})$$

$$AA\eta^+\eta^- : -i\lambda_\eta, \quad (\text{A.11e})$$

$$\eta^+\eta^+\eta^-\eta^- : -2i\lambda_\eta. \quad (\text{A.11f})$$

Appendix B. Invariants $\text{Im } J_{1,2,3}$

The tensors $Z_{a\bar{b}c\bar{d}}$ adopted in (9.1) can be expressed through the standard parameters used in (2.3) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{1\bar{1}1\bar{1}} &= \lambda_1, & Z_{2\bar{2}2\bar{2}} &= \lambda_2, & Z_{3\bar{3}3\bar{3}} &= \lambda_\eta, \\ Z_{1\bar{1}2\bar{2}} = Z_{2\bar{2}1\bar{1}} &= \lambda_3, & Z_{1\bar{2}2\bar{1}} = Z_{2\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{2}} &= \lambda_4, & Z_{1\bar{1}3\bar{3}} = Z_{3\bar{3}1\bar{1}} &= \lambda_{1133}, \\ Z_{2\bar{2}3\bar{3}} = Z_{3\bar{3}2\bar{2}} &= \lambda_{2233}, & Z_{1\bar{3}3\bar{1}} = Z_{3\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{3}} &= \lambda_{1331}, & Z_{2\bar{3}3\bar{2}} = Z_{3\bar{2}2\bar{3}} &= \lambda_{2332}, \\ Z_{1\bar{2}1\bar{2}} &= \lambda_5, & Z_{2\bar{1}2\bar{1}} &= \lambda_5^*, & Z_{1\bar{3}1\bar{3}} &= \lambda_{1313}, \\ Z_{3\bar{1}3\bar{1}} &= \lambda_{1313}^*, & Z_{2\bar{3}2\bar{3}} &= \lambda_{2323}, & Z_{3\bar{2}3\bar{2}} &= \lambda_{2323}^*. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

We also have

$$\hat{v}_1 = v_1/v, \quad \hat{v}_2 = v_2/v, \quad \hat{v}_3 = v_3/v. \quad (\text{B.2})$$

The invariants $\text{Im } J_{1,2,3}$ expressed in the basis adopted here then read:

$$\text{Im } J_1 = -\frac{v_1^2}{v^4}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + \lambda_{1331} - \lambda_{2332})(v_2^2 \text{Im } \lambda_5 + v_3^2 \text{Im } \lambda_{1313}), \quad (\text{B.3})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } J_2 = -\frac{v_1^2}{v^8} &(v_2^2 \text{Im } \lambda_5 + v_3^2 \text{Im } \lambda_{1313}) \\ &\times \left[((\lambda_1 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4)^2 - |\lambda_5|^2) v_1^4 + 2(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \text{Re } \lambda_5 v_1^2 v_2^2 - ((\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4)^2 - |\lambda_5|^2) v_2^4 \right. \\ &+ 2v_1^2 v_3^2 [(\lambda_{1133} + \lambda_{1331} - \lambda_{2233} - \lambda_{2332})(\lambda_{1133} + \lambda_{1331} - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4 + \text{Re } \lambda_{1313}) \\ &\quad - \text{Re } \lambda_{1313}(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 - \lambda_1) - \text{Re } \lambda_{2323} \text{Re } \lambda_5] \\ &+ 2v_2^2 v_3^2 [(\lambda_{1133} + \lambda_{1331} - \lambda_{2233} - \lambda_{2332})(\lambda_{2233} + \lambda_{2332} - \lambda_3 - \lambda_4 + \text{Re } \lambda_{2323}) \\ &\quad + \text{Re } \lambda_{2323}(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 - \lambda_2) + \text{Re } \lambda_{1313} \text{Re } \lambda_5 + \text{Im } \lambda_{1313} \text{Im } \lambda_5] \\ &+ v_3^4 [| \lambda_{1313} |^2 - (\lambda_{1133} + \lambda_{1331})^2 \\ &\quad + (\lambda_{2233} + \lambda_{2332} - \text{Re } \lambda_{2323})(\lambda_{2233} + \lambda_{2332} + \text{Re } \lambda_{2323}) \\ &\quad + 2(\lambda_{1133} + \lambda_{1331} - \lambda_{2233} - \lambda_{2332})\lambda_\eta] \\ &- \left. \frac{2v_1^4 v_3^2}{v_2^2} \text{Im } \lambda_{1313} \text{Im } \lambda_5 - \frac{v_1^4 v_3^4}{v_2^4} (\text{Im } \lambda_{1313})^2 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.4})$$

$$\text{Im } J_3 = \frac{v_1^2}{v^4}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + \lambda_{1331} - \lambda_{2332})(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_4 + \lambda_{1331} + \lambda_{2332})(v_2^2 \text{Im } \lambda_5 + v_3^2 \text{Im } \lambda_{1313}). \quad (\text{B.5})$$

where, in order to retain generality we kept $v_3/\sqrt{2} \equiv \langle \eta \rangle \neq 0$, and made use of the relation

$$v_1^2 \text{Im } \lambda_{1313} + v_2^2 \text{Im } \lambda_{2323} = 0, \quad (\text{B.6})$$

which emerges from the minimization conditions for $v_3 \neq 0$.

In the dark democracy case, these results simplify to those given in Eqs. (9.3)–(9.5).

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